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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Release:
August 9, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CROP SUMMARY FOR UNITED STATES AS OF AUGUST 1, 1940

CORN

Indicated yield per acre	26.0	Bushels
Indicated production	2,248,246,000	Bushels

ALL WHEAT

Indicated yield per acre	14.4	Bushels
Indicated production	760,623,000	Bushels

WINTER WHEAT

Preliminary yield per acre	15.9	Bushels
Preliminary production	555,839,000	Bushels

ALL SPRING WHEAT

Indicated yield per acre	11.5	Bushels
Indicated production	204,784,000	Bushels

DURUM WHEAT

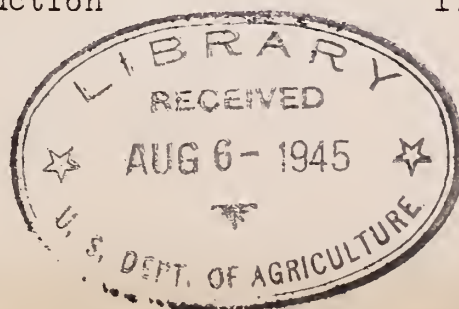
Indicated yield per acre	10.3	Bushels
Indicated production	34,179,000	Bushels

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Indicated yield per acre	11.8	Bushels
Indicated production	170,605,000	Bushels

OATS

Indicated yield per acre	32.4	Bushels
Indicated production	1,121,619,000	Bushels



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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1940

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated Aug. 1, 1940	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated	
						July 1, 1940	August 1, 1940
Corn, all.....bu.	23.2	29.5	26.0	2,299,342	2,619,137	2,415,998	2,248,246
Wheat, all....."	13.2	14.1	14.4	754,685	754,971	728,644	760,623
Winter....."	14.3	14.9	15.9	571,067	563,431	523,990	555,839
All spring....."	10.4	12.1	11.5	183,619	191,540	204,654	204,784
Durum....."	9.1	11.2	10.3	29,619	34,360	34,954	34,179
Other spring....."	10.6	12.3	11.8	154,000	157,180	169,700	170,605
Oats....."	27.4	28.3	32.4	1,024,852	937,215	1,031,622	1,121,619
Barley....."	20.6	21.9	21.8	225,486	276,298	287,377	289,812
Rye....."	11.4	10.3	12.1	38,095	39,249	36,848	37,452
Buckwheat....."	15.8	15.1	16.1	7,617	5,739	-----	5,993
Flaxseed....."	6.0	8.9	9.2	10,846	20,330	28,801	29,279
Rice....."	47.9	50.3	50.3	44,254	52,306	54,267	55,071
Grain sorghums....."	11.3	10.3	11.0	84,148	83,102	-----	105,095
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.25	1.30	1.38	69,650	75,726	85,301	83,383
Hay, wild....."	.76	.81	.80	9,298	8,800	8,862	8,760
Hay, clover and timothy ¹"	1.12	1.14	1.30	26,030	23,640	28,840	28,261
Hay, alfalfa....."	1.94	2.00	2.16	24,597	27,035	30,490	29,851
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	2 759	2 898	2 837	13,086	13,962	14,111	14,649
Peanuts ³lb.	721	634	778	1,035,243	1,179,505	-----	1,521,705
Potatoes.....bu.	111.5	120.3	121.2	366,949	364,016	371,263	374,314
Sweetpotatoes....."	84.6	84.3	82.4	72,436	72,679	68,800	65,673
Tobacco.....lb.	816	918	878	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,291,685	1,262,087
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	17.4	22.4	19.5	4,439	6,197	5,874	5,609
Sugar beets....."	11.3	11.7	11.6	8,937	10,773	10,019	10,553
Broomcorn....."	2 259	2 272	2 290	43	30	-----	40
Hops.....lb.	1,184	1,270	1,207	4 34,310	4 39,380	39,868	39,460
Condition Aug. 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, com'l crop ⁵ bu.	57	66	58	121,755	143,085	-----	116,721
Peaches, total crop "	57	68	61	4 52,723	4 60,822	52,436	53,290
Pears, total crop.... "	60	64	67	4 26,333	4 31,047	31,240	31,372
Grapes ⁷ton	74	83	78	4 2,220	2,526	2,422	2,489
Pecans.....lb.	—	47	51	63,430	63,639	-----	73,665
Pasture.....	65	69	71	-----	-----	-----	-----
Soybeans.....	76	89	79	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cowpeas.....	72	76	77	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

² Pounds. ³ Picked and threshed.

⁴ Includes some quantities not harvested.

⁵ See footnote on table by States.

⁶ Average 1934-38.

⁷ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1940

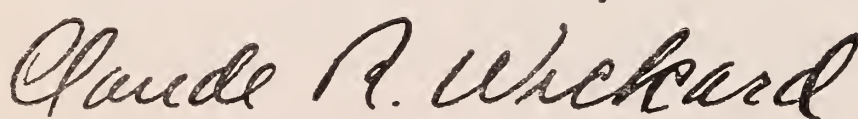
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UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1940	1940 Percent of 1939
	Average 1929-38	1939		
Corn, all.....	98,986	88,803	86,306	97.2
Wheat, all.....	56,869	53,696	52,680	98.1
Winter.....	39,453	37,802	34,922	92.4
All spring.....	17,416	15,894	17,758	111.7
Durum.....	3,035	3,066	3,330	108.6
Other spring.....	14,381	12,828	14,428	112.5
Oats.....	37,005	33,070	34,585	104.6
Barley.....	10,795	12,600	13,290	105.5
Rye.....	3,250	3,811	3,086	81.0
Buckwheat.....	485	379	373	98.4
Flaxseed.....	1,868	2,284	3,168	138.7
Rice.....	924	1,039	1,095	105.4
Grain sorghums.....	7,396	8,055	9,523	118.2
Cotton.....	¹ 34,929	¹ 24,683	¹ 25,077	101.6
Hay, all tame.....	55,808	58,347	60,573	103.8
Hay, wild.....	12,019	10,898	10,978	100.7
Hay, clover and timothy ²	23,263	20,828	21,768	104.5
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,678	13,494	13,838	102.5
Beans, dry edible.....	1,737	1,554	1,751	112.7
Soybeans ³	4,756	9,023	10,286	114.0
Cowpeas ³	2,476	2,923	3,059	104.7
Peanuts ⁴	1,427	1,859	1,955	105.2
Velvetbeans ³	107	161	167	103.7
Potatoes.....	3,296	3,027	3,087	102.0
Sweetpotatoes.....	860	862	797	92.5
Tobacco.....	1,674	2,014	1,437	71.3
Sorgo for sirup.....	216	180	190	105.6
Sugarcane for sugar....	249	277	288	104.0
Sugarcane for sirup....	133	145	123	84.8
Sugar beets.....	792	917	913	99.6
Broomcorn.....	332	223	275	123.3
Hops.....	29	31	33	105.5
Total (excl. dupl.)....	332,077	312,595	316,344	101.2

¹ Acreage in cultivation July 1.² Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.³ Grown alone for all purposes.⁴ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

W. F. Callander, Chairman,

L. H. Wiland, Secretary.

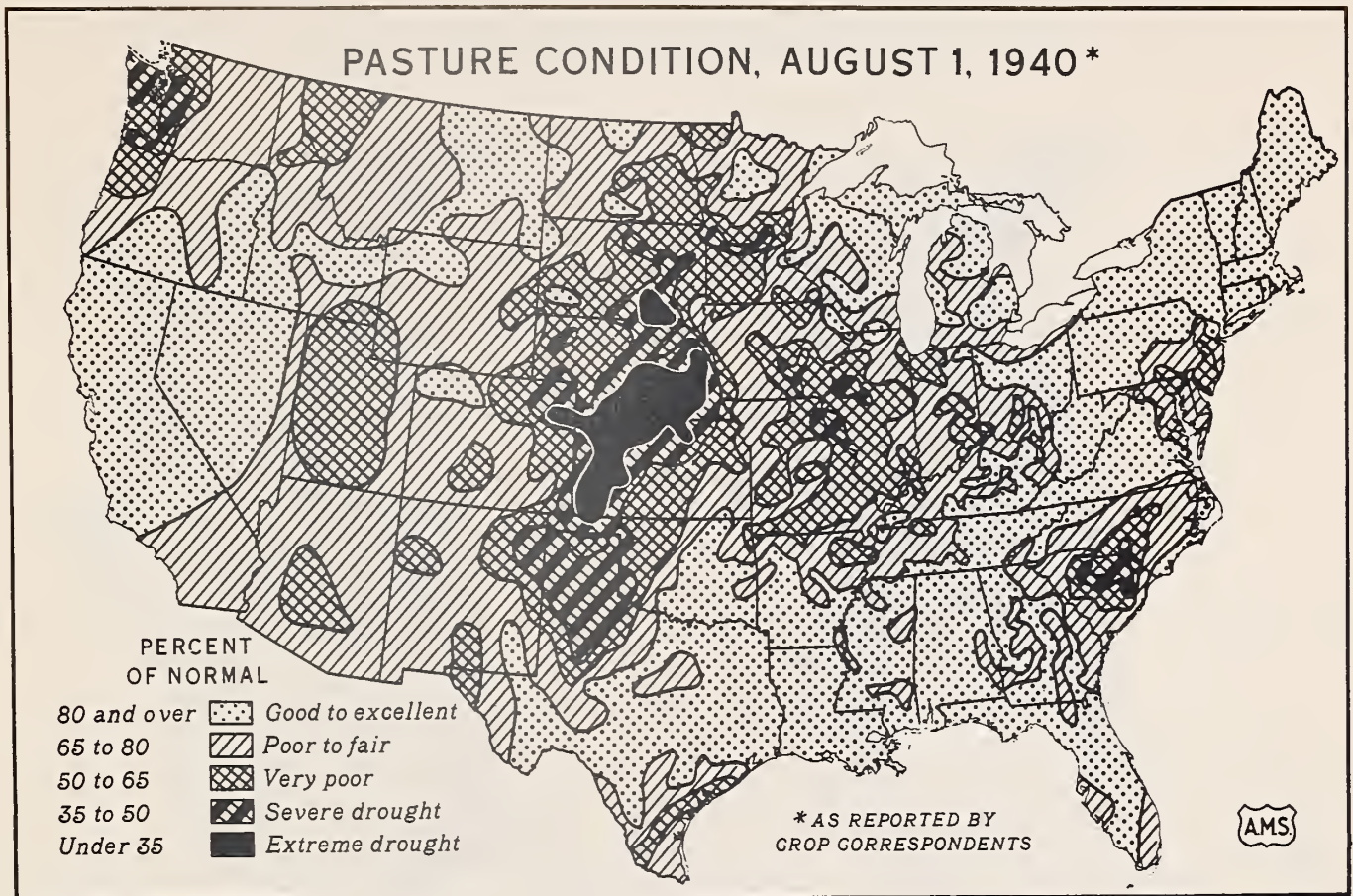
Joseph A. Becker, G. C. Edler,

John B. Shepard, J. A. Ewing,

R. K. Smith, V. H. Church,

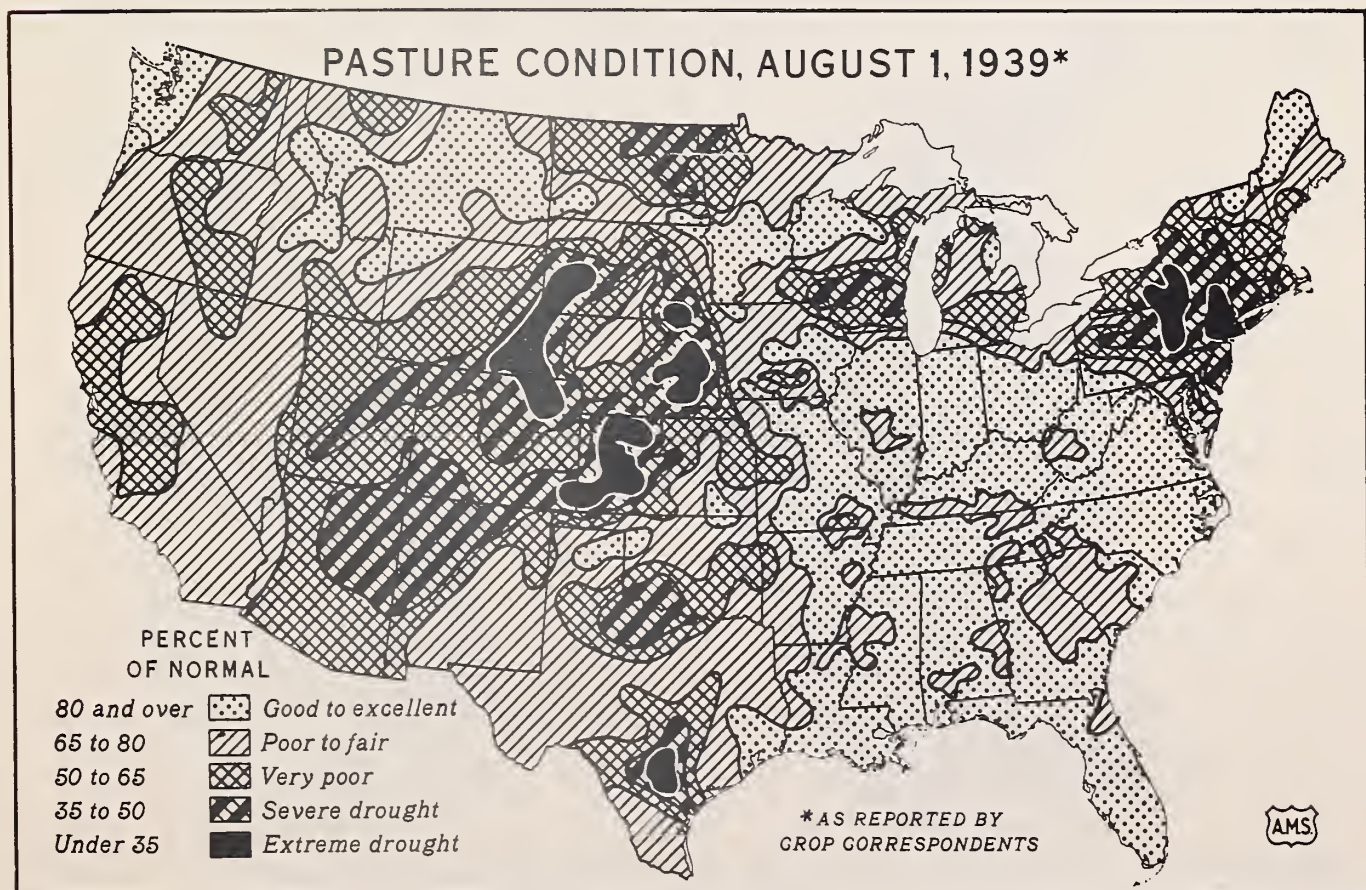
R. Royston, J. G. Diamond,

John A. Hicks, A. V. Nordquist.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 273 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 25 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE CONDITION *

AUGUST 1, 1934



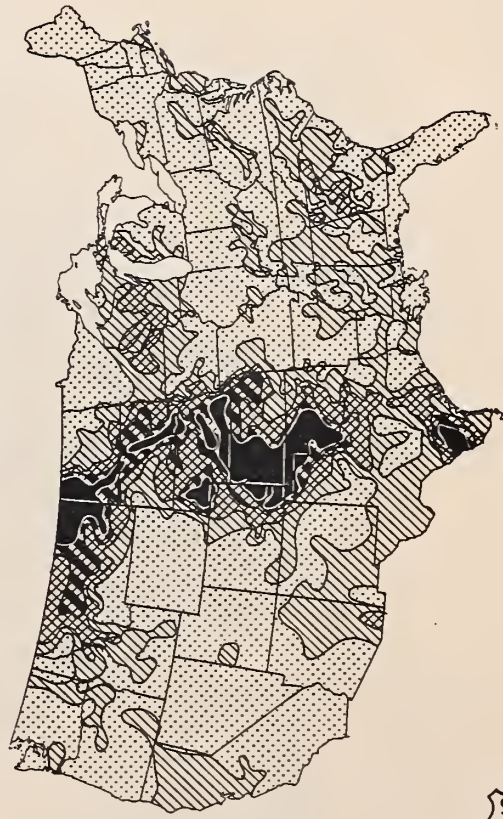
AUGUST 1, 1936*



PERCENT OF NORMAL

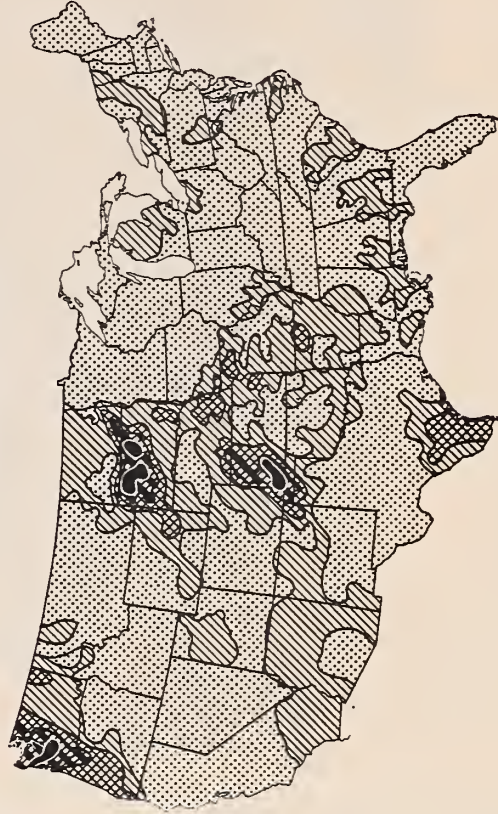
80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

AUGUST 1, 1937*



* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

AUGUST 1, 1938*



GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1940

Crop prospects in the United States declined only slightly during July and probably held about steady through the first week of August. Though hot dry weather the last half of July sharply reduced the corn outlook in some areas of the Middle West, and heavy rains in the central Gulf States were unfavorable for cotton, the cool weather of early July in the central and eastern Corn Belt was very favorable for small grains. While somewhat less than the usual acreage is being grown this year, yields per acre for all crops combined are expected to average about 9 percent higher than during the pre-drought decade (1923-1932) and only about 3 percent lower than in 1938 and 1939. Aggregate crop production is expected to be about average, and considering stocks on hand, supplies of most crops will be ample

With generally favorable weather in early July, the estimates for winter wheat and oats were increased materially, and the estimates for barley, flaxseed, beans, and some fruits were increased slightly. But late crops--corn, sorghums, late hay crops, and tobacco--were damaged by dry weather, and pastures and ranges deteriorated over a wide area. Prospects for sweetpotatoes and sugarcane also declined. Crop conditions are quite uneven, the scattered rains of July and early August leaving numerous dry spots, particularly in the southern portion of the Corn Belt and in the central and southern parts of the Great Plains. A general need for rain, and local shortages of irrigation water are reported from the intermountain region of the West.

With July weather favorable for small grains and unfavorable for corn, the forecasts of production show numerous changes from those of a month ago. Winter wheat prospects are markedly above earlier expectations and present conditions indicate a crop of about 556 million bushels. With spring wheat prospects about the same as a month ago, total wheat production is expected to be about 761 million bushels, or about an average crop. Rye will be close to average and rice production is forecast at 55 million bushels--nearly 3 million bushels above last year's production and 2 million above the record crop of 1937. Bean production is expected to be about 14,600,000 bags, which would be about a million bags below the peak in 1937, but the third highest to date. Preliminary reports on peanuts that farmers expect to harvest indicate a large acreage to be picked or threshed and a production of $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds--17 percent above the high record set in 1938. Potatoes appear to have grown well so far, and the indicated production of 374 million bushels would be about 2 percent above the 1929-38 average production, but would provide less than the usual number of bushels per capita. Sweetpotatoes show prospects for a below-average yield on the smallest acreage in 10 years. Sugarbeet acreages and prospects indicate about $10\frac{1}{2}$ million tons to be harvested.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 9, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

August 1, 1940

about 2 percent below last year's production, but more than were harvested in previous years, except two. Sugarcane has not done so well and the tonnage for sugar is expected to be 10 percent less than it was last year.

Supplies of commercial vegetables are expected to be ample. Production so far this season has been about 3 percent larger than in 1939 and 14 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average. Production in areas shipping this month is also expected to be slightly higher than it was last year. Prospects for late vegetable crops indicate about a third more domestic cabbage and about a sixth less onions than in 1939. The first section of late States are expected to show a slightly smaller production of cantaloups, tomatoes, and lettuce than last year but most other late vegetable crops will show increases.

Fruit prospects point to about the usual per capita supply of all kinds combined, the period of excessively hot weather which prevailed in many sections during the month apparently causing no serious damage to these crops except in a few local areas. The combined production of peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and commercial apples, is indicated to be about 12 percent smaller than in 1939, but about average. The commercial apple crop, estimated at a little under 117 million bushels, is a few percent below the 10-year average, but pear production is well above average, and the tonnage of grapes is expected to be about 12 percent above average. Citrus fruits from the 1940 bloom (for the 1940-41 marketing season) developed under rather favorable conditions during July in most of the important producing areas, and indications now point to large crops of these fruits.

Reports on feed grains, hay, pastures, and ranges show some local shortages--acute in parts of Nebraska and Kansas--but ample feed supplies in the country as a whole. The corn crop is now estimated at 2,248,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 168,000,000 from the indications of a month ago, 371,000,000 bushels below production last year, and somewhat below the average for the 1929-38 period which includes the drought years. Oats and barley matured in many areas before the drought conditions became severe and above average yields are expected. Grain sorghums were planted on a greatly increased acreage, but up to August 1 had not received adequate rain and were not expected to give quite an average yield. Adding together the prospective production of these 4 grains, a feed grain crop of 91,000,000 tons is indicated. Allowing for a nearly 4 percent decrease during the year in units of grain consuming livestock on the farms, this production would be about 5 percent less than the average pre-drought production per unit of livestock. However, stocks of feed grains on farms on July 1 were equal to about 30 percent of this year's production so total feed grain supplies, including sealed corn, are unusually large. Hay production, now estimated at 92 million tons will not be quite as outstanding as was expected a month ago but ample to permit rather liberal feeding of slightly increased numbers of hay-consuming livestock and still leave more than the usual carryover of hay on farms next spring. Pastures and ranges were hurt by the hot, dry weather of July in most of the North Central and Western States. In most sections they were still carrying a fair amount of feed on August 1, but in parts of Nebraska and Kansas they were very short and some movement of livestock to other areas was reported.

Milk and egg production were adversely affected in some Central States by the high temperatures and drought conditions of July, but for the country as a whole, the production of both continued at rather high levels. On August 1, milk production appears to have been about equal to that a year ago and several percent above average per capita production for that season of the year, while egg production per 100 hens was somewhat higher than on that date last year and well above the 10-year average for August 1.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1940.

August 1, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

One of the outstanding features of the crop situation this season is the prospect that the general level of crop yields again will be much above average, even though not quite equal to the exceptionally high yields of the last three seasons. With prospects for yields that will be about 9 percent above the pre-drought average, only about a fourth of this increase can be attributed to favorable weather conditions. Most of the increase appears to be the result of an upward trend in the yields of a number of leading crops, particularly cotton, corn, tobacco, beans, and potatoes, due to technological improvements, new varieties, changes in cultural and fertilization practices, and shifts of acreage to higher yielding areas.

CORN: A 1940 corn crop of 2,248,246,000 bushels is indicated by August 1 prospects. The decrease of about 7 percent, or 167,752,000 bushels, from the July 1 estimate is due largely to damage from the high temperatures and dry weather which prevailed over much of the Corn Belt during the last half of July when a large part of the crop in this area was in the critical stage of tasseling and silking. The situation on August 1 this year was in marked contrast with the outlook on August 1, 1939. Last year a broad belt of good to excellent prospects extended from Minnesota and Iowa on the west in a southeasterly direction through Wisconsin, eastern Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, northern Kentucky, and western Pennsylvania to the Atlantic Coast. This year the good to excellent prospects in this area on August 1 are confined to small sections of southeastern Minnesota, northern Iowa, southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, a few scattered localities in Indiana and Ohio, and more extensive areas eastward.

The indicated production on August 1 is 14 percent, or 371 million bushels, less than the 1939 crop of 2,619,137,000 bushels and 51 million bushels below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 2,299,342,000 bushels. The 10-year average contains the 3 drought years of 1930, 1934, and 1936 in which the production ranged from 1,461,123,000 bushels to 2,080,421,000 bushels. The indicated production relates to the acreage grown for all purposes--grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing.

A month ago, good to excellent prospects covered a wide fan-shaped area extending from central Ohio westward and covering a large part of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, and eastern Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. By August 1 the area of good to excellent corn prospects had largely dwindled to a section comprising northern Iowa, southeastern Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, and northern Illinois. Even in this area, as in most parts of the Corn Belt, corn prospects were very uneven due to variation in planting dates and in quantities and timeliness of rainfall. Fair prospects in north central Kansas and south central Nebraska on July 1 were reduced to a near failure from a grain production standpoint by high temperatures during the last two weeks of the month. Deterioration in South Dakota has been temporarily checked by recent rains, but grasshoppers still threaten the crop there. The large acreage of late corn in the northern portion of the area was benefited by the relatively high temperatures of late July. Recent rains have further improved prospects there. Compared with the outlook on July 1, prospects in the Corn Belt, or North Central States, declined 150,031,000 bushels, or 9 percent, during the month. The indicated production as of August 1 is about 22 percent shorter than the 1939 production in this group of States.

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

August 9, 1940

3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

Conditions in areas of minor importance in corn production are no less spotted than in the Corn Belt. In the northeastern States the high temperatures occurring during the latter part of July were beneficial to the large acreage of late corn. Dry and hot weather from Maryland to Florida lowered prospects in that area. In Tennessee and Arkansas yield prospects are above average. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana heavy rains caused a large amount of damage, especially to late corn. In the southern part of these States, the crop is largely mature. In southern and eastern Texas and eastern Oklahoma the crop was sufficiently advanced to escape the adverse dry and hot weather prevailing during the latter part of July but the later corn in the Panhandle areas of these States suffered severe damage. In the western States dry weather caused a decline on non-irrigated sections in New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington. The crop showed some improvement from July 1 in California. Other States of the Western group showed no change in prospects.

WHEAT: A total 1940 wheat crop of 760,623,000 bushels is indicated by August 1 reports on yield per acre and condition. This is an increase of 31,979,000 bushels over the production indicated a month ago with practically all of the increase accounted for by the unexpected outturn of the winter wheat crop. The August 1 indicated production is nearly 1 percent above both last year's crop and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 754,971,000 bushels and 754,685,000 bushels, respectively. The indicated yield per harvested acre at 14.4 bushels for all wheat is somewhat above last year's yield and well above the 10-year average of 13.2 bushels.

The preliminary estimate of 1940 winter wheat production is 555,839,000 bushels, compared with 563,431,000 bushels produced last year and the 10-year average production of 571,067,000 bushels. The August 1 estimate shows an increase of about 6 percent over the production indicated on July 1, and is accounted for by the extremely favorable filling, maturing, and harvesting weather of late June and July in most of the Central States. With the increased use of combines, harvesting and threshing were largely completed by August 1 excepting in the more northern areas and in some eastern sections where delayed by late July rains.

Increases in production since July 1 are indicated for all of the north central States, excepting Michigan. Late June and early July were cool and somewhat dry and allowed the crop, which was later than usual, to fill well generally over most of this area. Conditions have also been favorable for harvesting and threshing over most of this central area with the result that there has been little field loss. Many exceptionally high yields are reported, particularly in northeastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska, northern Missouri, north central Illinois and sections of Indiana. There has been some additional acreage loss, however, in western and north central Kansas and parts of Nebraska where the hot winds of late July severely damaged some late maturing wheat. The quality of the grain is generally good except in parts of the Great Plains, where the hot winds of late July caused shrivelling of late wheat, and in the more southern parts of Illinois and Indiana where some damage from black rust was reported. Scab has caused some damage in parts of Indiana, Ohio and the Northeast, but the effect of both rust and scab on indicated production has been greatly over balanced by the remarkable improvement in the crop otherwise.

Outside of the central area, production estimates were little changed from a month ago. In the Pacific Northwest the estimates were reduced slightly but the effect of the hot, dry weather of late June and July on winter wheat was much less marked than on spring wheat.

Winter wheat yields for 1940 are above average in all except the Southwestern States and Nebraska and West Virginia, with yields for Missouri and Illinois the highest of record, excepting 1931.

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For the country as a whole, the preliminary 1940 yield is 15.9 bushels per harvested acre, compared with 14.9 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 14.3 bushels.

The 1940 spring wheat crop (including durum) is estimated at 204,784,000 bushels on the basis of August 1 conditions. This estimate is only slightly higher than the July 1 forecast and compares with 191,540,000 bushels produced in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 183,619,000 bushels. Prospects for production of durum wheat are lower than on July 1, but production of other spring wheat increased enough to more than offset the decline.

Production of durum wheat in 1940 is estimated at 34,179,000 bushels compared with 34,360,000 bushels produced in 1939 and 29,619,000 bushels, the 10-year (1929-38) average.

Dry weather in North Dakota reduced prospective durum wheat production by 1,342,000 bushels during July. Late fields are expected to benefit from heavy rains during the last few days of July. Prospects in South Dakota improved with cool weather and beneficial rains during the first half of the month.

Production of other spring wheat in 1940 is estimated at 170,605,000 bushels, compared with 157,180,000 bushels produced in 1939 and the 10-year average of 154,000,000 bushels. Dry weather caused some damage to other spring wheat in parts of North Dakota, but the crop was earlier than durum and suffered less. Deterioration was checked in Montana by rains during the last half of July, and the late wheat promises to fill well. The production outlook improved in South Dakota and in Minnesota, where the grain is generally well-filled. Prospects for production in the Pacific Northwest were sharply lower, due to drought and heat during June and July.

OATS: The oats crop prospects improved markedly during July as a result of weather conditions which were favorable for filling and maturing the grain over a wide area, including most of the important oats-producing States. At 1,121,619,000 bushels, the August 1 report shows a gain of 90 million bushels, or 9 percent, for the month. The 1940 prospective production is about 20 percent above the 1939 crop of 937,215,000 bushels, and about 9 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 1,024,852,000 bushels.

Improvement during the month took place in all geographical divisions, except the Western States. The largest gains occurred in the North Central or Corn Belt States, where, in such important oats-producing States as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, yields ranged from 4.3 to 13.7 bushels above the 10-year average.

Prospects are below a month ago in the Western States, but prospective production of oats is above the 10-year average in Montana, Idaho, and the Pacific Coast States.

There has been less than usual damage to the crop from such factors as rust, lodging, and sprouting in the shock. Most of the crop has now been harvested except in northern latitudes and western mountain areas, where harvesting is normally later than August 1.

The August 1 yield per acre of 32.4 bushels compares with 29.8 bushels indicated a month earlier; 28.3 bushels harvested in 1939, and 27.4 bushels, the 10-year average.

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BARLEY: August 1 prospects indicate a 1940 barley crop of 289,812,000 bushels, which is only slightly larger than the July 1 estimate of 287,377,000 bushels but 5 percent greater than the 1939 crop of 276,298,000 bushels and 29 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 225,486,000 bushels. The 1940 production can be rated as a large crop, having been exceeded only by the record high production of 328,351,000 bushels in 1928 and the large crops of 1930 and 1932. This year about 68 percent of the Nation's barley production is centered in the North Central States as compared with an average of 71 percent for the period 1929-1938. Barley production has increased over two-fold in the Eastern and Southern States during recent years, but is still only a small fraction of the total crop. Harvesting of the crop has been favored by dry weather in most sections of the country. In general, the 1940 crop is of good quality.

The yield per acre is now indicated to be 21.8 bushels. This compares with 21.9 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 20.6 bushels. In Minnesota, the leading barley State, yields are above average except in the north where the crop was injured by July heat and dry weather. In North Dakota, dry weather in the important barley district of the State resulted in a marked reduction in yield prospects from those of July 1. While yields are light, most fields are being harvested due to the ease of harvesting with the combine. In South Dakota, where much of the barley crop has already been threshed or combined, yields are exceeding expectations. Grasshopper damage which was expected earlier did not materialize. In Nebraska, good yields in eastern and western sections of the State were offset by low yields in the central area. In Kansas, where production this year is more than three times as great as the average, the crop matured and was harvested under favorable conditions. In Wisconsin, the 1940 yield is over 5 bushels above average. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, yields are 4.5 to 7 bushels above the 10-year (1929-38) average. In California, which is the major barley-producing State of the Western group, yields are highly variable due to the wide distribution of the crop over the State this year and to varying amounts of damage from wet weather. In Colorado, the barley crop yielded better than expected and is of good quality. In other western States, yield prospects declined due to continued injury from drought in the dry land farming areas.

RYE: Threshing returns to date indicate that the same or slightly higher yields than estimated a month ago were obtained in most of the important rye-producing States. The preliminary estimate of total production is 37,452,000 bushels, compared with 39,249,000 bushels last year and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 38,095,000 bushels.

Temperature and moisture conditions during the growing period were favorable for a heavy growth of straw in practically all States, and a large proportion of the crop reached maturity in advance of the severe heat wave that occurred during the latter part of July. In Montana and other States of the Rocky Mountain region, where the crop reaches maturity a little later, yields were reduced slightly by the high temperatures. In that area, yields per acre as reported are near the 10-year average. Elsewhere throughout the rye-producing area they are well above average except in Nebraska and Kansas. The quality of the grain is generally very good in the important States from North Dakota and South Dakota eastward.

BUCKWHEAT: Growing conditions for the season have been generally favorable to date and in most of the important States current early indications point to slightly higher yields than were obtained in 1939. The estimated total production is 5,993,000 bushels compared with 5,739,000 bushels produced last year, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 7,617,000 bushels.

The acreage for harvest is estimated at 373,000 acres and represents a decrease of 6,000 acres, or 1.6 percent, from the 1939 acreage. A sharp reduction occurred in the important producing State of Pennsylvania, which, with small reductions in Michigan, Minnesota, and West Virginia, more than offset the total increases reported in several other States. Buckwheat acreage began declining about 20 years ago and the downward trend still is continuing. The currently estimated 1940 acreage is about 23 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average.

FLAXSEED: Promising to be the largest since 1924, the flax crop improved 478,000 bushels during July, and on August 1 indicated a production of 29,279,000 bushels compared with 20,330,000 bushels in 1939, and the average of 10,846,000 bushels for the 10-year period 1929-38. The 1940 plantings of flax, which were 40 percent larger than those of 1939, account in large part for the increased production prospects compared with last year and with the average. However, the indicated yield per acre of 9.2 bushels in 1940 is likewise higher than the yield of 8.9 bushels in 1939 and is much above the average yield of 6.0 bushels per acre.

Less than usual damage to yields occurred in July with the result that the estimated August 1 yield per acre is higher compared with a month earlier in eight of the fourteen important flax States. Indicated yields remained unchanged in five States including the leading States of Minnesota and North Dakota, while declining in only one State, Oregon, where flax is of very little importance.

From Minnesota westward through the major flax area of the central and northern Great Plains States, high July temperature forced growth of the crop and in some sections dry weather injured the bolls. Rains and cooler weather which came to this area late in July have been an offsetting influence. In the Pacific northwest and in California average or better prospects for flax yields prevail, especially in California where a record crop of 2,814,000 bushels was harvested.

RICE: On August 1, production of rice in 1940 was indicated at 55,071,000 bushels, an increase of 800,000 bushels from July 1. In 1939, 52,306,000 bushels were produced and the 10-year (1929-38) average production is 44,254,000 bushels.

Indicated production in the southern rice belt (Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas) as of August 1 is given at 46,693,000 bushels. In 1939, production was 43,306,000 bushels, and the average is 36,406,000 bushels. The southern crop was favored by weather conditions during July, except that in a few areas some damage was caused by excessive rains. In northern Arkansas, however, continuous pumping was necessary during much of July. The fields are free from grass and weeds except in parts of Louisiana. There is an abundant supply of water for irrigation. Indicated yields for this area are above average. Since August 1 there has been some damage from the severe storm which struck the Louisiana-Texas area. The extent of damage to the rice crop has not been determined and no allowance has been made in this report.

In California, the crop made rapid growth during July. The indicated production is 8,378,000 bushels, compared with 8,260,000 forecast on July 1, 9,000,000 bushels produced in 1939, and average production of 7,848,000 bushels.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: A grain sorghum crop of 105,095,000 bushels is estimated on the basis of August 1 condition. This is about 26 percent larger than the 83,102,000 bushels produced in 1939 and 25 percent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average of 84,148,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre on August 1 of 11.0 bushels compared with 10.3 bushels in 1939 and 11.3 bushels for the 10-year (1929-38) average.

The acreage for harvest in 1940 is estimated at 9,523,000 acres, which is the largest on record and exceeds the previous record acreage of 9,354,000 acres harvested in 1935 by 2 percent. In 1939, 8,055,000 acres were harvested and the 10-year (1929-38) average is 7,396,000 acres. Increases compared with last year are reported for all States except Missouri, South Dakota and Arkansas. Substantial acreage increases of more than 25 percent are indicated for Colorado, Kansas, California and Nebraska.

Sorghums suffered severe damage during July in a wide area of the Plains States, extending from northwest Texas through western Oklahoma, central Kansas and Nebraska. Many fields in this area fired badly and plant development was retarded. Prospects for grain production have been seriously reduced, but with favorable weather in August, much of the area could still produce a large amount of grain sorghum forage.

Sorghums are in good to excellent condition in central and southern Oklahoma and generally good in Texas except for the important grain sorghum area in the northwest portion of the State. The crop is late in Colorado, South Dakota, and in many parts of Nebraska.

HOPS: Production of hops in the three Pacific Coast States is placed at 39,460,000 pounds, on the basis of August conditions. This indicated production is slightly larger than the 1939 crop of 39,380,000 pounds and is 15 percent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 34,310,000 pounds. Indicated production is larger than last year in Washington, but smaller than a year ago in Oregon and California.

In the important Yakima Valley area of Washington, vines are vigorous and a heavy yield is in prospect. There has been no appreciable insect damage and vines have recovered from spring wind damage. West of the Cascades, dry weather has reduced yield prospects considerably. Condition of Oregon hops is variable. Vine growth is below normal, generally. Some areas have received no rain since early May, and hot, dry weather during July further reduced prospective yields. There has been no extensive insect damage, although some red spider has been reported. Harvest of Fuggles in Oregon is expected to start about August 15th. In the coastal area of California, prospects are irregular, but the outlook is favorable in the Sacramento Valley.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: August 1 reports indicate a prospective bean crop of about 14,649,000 bags of 100 pounds each (uncleaned). Such a crop would be the third largest in 20 years, being exceeded only by the 1937 and 1938 crops. In 1939 only 13,962,000 bags were harvested and the 10-year (1929-38) average is 13,086,000 bags. Planting was rather late in some States, but growth was generally good to excellent in July and in most districts good yields per acre are expected. The August 1 indicated yield per acre for the United States is 837 pounds, which is 31 pounds more than was indicated a month ago and 78 pounds more than the 10-year average, but still 61 pounds less than the 898 pounds per acre harvested in 1939.

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Excessive heat or early frosts could reduce yields, and in Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico there is some shortage of irrigation water. However, above average yields are indicated by August 1 reports in all States except Maine, New York, and New Mexico.

Reports from California indicate that both Lima and field beans are making good growth, and with a few more weeks of good weather, good yields should be made. In Michigan the plants are still rather small, but are making satisfactory growth.

SOYBEANS: The condition of soybeans on August 1 was 79 percent of normal, 10 condition points below the extremely high condition of 89 percent reported on that date last year but still somewhat above the 10-year (1929-38) August 1 average of 76 percent. The reported condition which applies to soybeans grown alone for all purposes was equal to or above average in most of the soybean-growing States. Conditions vary greatly particularly in the North Central States, where most of the commercial crop is produced and where prospects are generally much less favorable than at this time last year. The crop is later than usual in much of the North Central Region, due largely to wet weather at planting time. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois high temperatures and light precipitation during the last half of July delayed growth and caused some damage to the crop. In these States the August 1 condition was close to average but ranged from 13 to 19 points below August 1 last year. Progress of the crop during late July was also delayed in Iowa and Missouri and development has been uneven. In most of this area, however, considerable recovery is possible if more favorable weather conditions prevail during August.

COWPEAS: The condition of cowpeas was reported at 77 percent of normal on August 1, which compares with 76 percent last year and the 10-year (1929-38) August 1 average of 72 percent. The reported condition is much above average in the area west of the Mississippi River, all of these States excepting Missouri also reporting conditions more favorable than last year. East of the Mississippi River conditions are more varied. Of the more important cowpea States in this area, however, only Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina report August 1 conditions below average. The States along the northern fringe of the cowpea area show conditions slightly above average but mostly well below last year. The August 1 condition applies to cowpeas grown alone for all purposes.

PEANUTS: Growers plan to harvest a record acreage of peanuts for picking and threshing this season in all areas, according to reports stating their intentions as of August 1. If these plans materialize, the total acreage utilized for picking and threshing will be 1,955,000 acres, compared with the previous record of 1,859,000 acres last season, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 1,427,000 acres. The indicated increase in acreage this year over that harvested last year by areas is: Virginia-Carolina area, 4.2 percent; Southeastern area, 5.6 percent; and Southwestern area, 4.9 percent.

Prospects as of August 1 point to a picked and threshed production of 1,521,705,000 pounds. This would be about 29 percent above last season's crop, and nearly 50 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average production. With the exception of excessive rainfall during the first half of July in the Southeastern area, generally favorable growing conditions have prevailed through the season to August 1, resulting in prospects for above-average yields per acre in all areas. The indicated production for picking and threshing this year compared with last year by areas is: Virginia-Carolina area, this year 505,180,000 pounds, last year 485,875,000 pounds; Southeastern area, this year 810,150,000 pounds, last year 532,240,000 pounds; and Southwestern area, this year 206,375,000 pounds, last year 161,390,000 pounds.

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SUGARBEETS: The 1940 crop of sugarbeets for sugar is estimated on August 1 at 10,553,000 tons, or about 5 percent more than indicated a month earlier. A crop of this size would be the third largest of record and would be exceeded only by last year's production of 10,773,000 tons and the 1938 record crop of 11,615,000 tons. The 10-year (1929-38) average production is 8,937,000 tons. The acreage of sugarbeets has not varied materially during the crop years 1938, 1939, and 1940 and differences in the size of the crop therefore are largely due to variations in yield per acre. On August 1 the prospect was for a yield of about 11.6 tons per acre compared with 11.7 tons last year and 12.5 tons per acre in 1938.

Higher prospective yields per acre were reported on August 1 than on July 1 in all of the major sugarbeet-producing States except Idaho and Utah. In Utah considerable damage has apparently been done to beets rather generally over the State by curly top disease and infestation by the leaf hopper or white fly. It is reported that for the first time fields planted to improved resistant seed have suffered from curly top. It is probable that abandonment of sugarbeet acreage in Utah is as great or greater than any year since 1934.

Some white fly damage is reported in Idaho but apparently the situation there is not particularly serious. In Colorado prospects are only fair outside of the northern section of the State where good stands were secured and sufficient irrigation water is available. The outlook for sugarbeets in California was rather good on August 1 as beets were making normal growth and there was little disease or pest injury prevalent in that State.

SUGARCANE: Heavy spring and summer rains in the Louisiana sugarcane belt have been detrimental to the growing cane, and the crop deteriorated further during July. As a result the production of sugarcane in Louisiana is estimated at 4,410,000 tons on August 1 compared with 4,655,000 tons a month earlier. A crop of this size would be the smallest since 1935, and would be about 13 percent less than last year's production. The indicated yield of 18.0 tons per acre would also be the lowest yield since the 1935 crop and is down sharply from the yield of 21.4 tons per acre secured in 1939. It should be noted that these estimates were made as of August 1 and therefore do not reflect any damage done to sugarcane by storms since that date.

It is expected that about 24,200 acres of cane will be harvested for sugar in Florida during the 1940-41 season, which at an average yield of 35.0 tons per acre would produce about 847,000 tons of cane. This would be approximately 19 percent more than last year's sugarcane crop in Florida of 714,000 tons.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn this year, estimated at 39,800 tons, is 7 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 42,900 tons, but 31 percent above the 1939 crop, third smallest on record. The increase over last year is due to a 23-percent increase in the acreage and a 7-percent increase in the average yield per acre.

Acreage to be harvested this year is estimated at 275,000 acres, compared with 223,000 last year and 332,000, the 10-year average. Better than average yields and prices for the 1939 crop, and a carry-over into the 1940 crop much below normal, were largely responsible for increased plantings this year. Greatest percentage increases in acreage over last year occur in Kansas and Colorado.

As of August 1, better yields per acre than last year were indicated in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado, but poorer yields were indicated in New Mexico and Illinois. Yield per acre is indicated at 290 pounds, but may fall below that amount if the hot, dry weather in Illinois and some western producing districts continues much longer. Furthermore, a greater abandonment than expected might occur.

FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: Production prospects for the major fruit and nut crops showed little change for the country as a whole during July, although some changes occurred in individual States. The period of excessively hot weather which prevailed in many sections during the month apparently caused no serious damage to these crops except in a few local areas. On the basis of August 1 conditions, the combined production of peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and commercial apples, is indicated to be about 12 percent smaller than in 1939, but about average. Citrus fruits from the 1940 bloom (for the 1940-41 marketing season) developed under rather favorable conditions in most of the important producing areas, and indications now point to large crops of these fruits.

The combined production of the four major tree nuts, - walnuts, almonds, pecans, and filberts, is indicated to about 9 percent smaller than last season, but is 17 percent above the 10-year average.

APPLES (COMMERCIAL CROP): The prospective apple crop in the 424 commercial counties of the United States is indicated by the August 1 condition to be 116,721,000 bushels compared with 143,085,000 bushels in the same areas in 1939 and with the 5-year (1934-38) average of 121,755,000 bushels. This is the first estimate of the crop on the basis of production in the commercial areas of the country and the figures are not comparable with the former "Commercial" estimates which represented that part of the crop sold or to be sold for fresh consumption from all areas.

On a regional basis, current prospects point to a commercial crop in the Eastern States (States east of the Rocky Mountains) 27 percent smaller than the crop of 1939 and about equal to the 5-year (1934-38) average production. Commercial production in the Eastern States is indicated to be 74,075,000 bushels this year compared with 101,145,000 bushels in 1939 and the 5-year average of 74,465,000 bushels. Most of the decrease from the 1939 production is in the North Atlantic and North Central groups of States where unusually large crops were produced last year. In the Western States (Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States) the prospective commercial production is 2 percent larger than the crop of 1939 but is about 10 percent less than the 5-year average production. The indicated commercial production in this region totals 42,646,000 bushels compared with 41,940,000 bushels in 1939 and the 5-year average of 47,289,000 bushels.

During July production prospects improved somewhat in most of the New England States but present indications point to only moderate crops because of poor pollination. New York apple growers report that weather conditions have been favorable for scab and insect injury. In Pennsylvania the crop is making satisfactory progress, and though some damage from hail, scab, and moth is reported, the crop can be generally rated as clean. Scab injury is also reported from the commercial areas of Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. In the North Central group of States condition of the crop is extremely variable, ranging from orchards that require some hand thinning down to complete crop failure. Growing conditions in many of these States have been adverse, with varying degrees of damage reported from insects, disease, and the hot, dry weather of July. In the Western group of States commercial production is indicated to be larger than last year's crop in Washington, Oregon, and Colorado. In Washington codling moth activity has been greater than usual this year to date but the spraying program has been more effective than usual. The second moth flight was very heavy during late July. Warm days and cool nights have brought on the color of apples a little more rapidly than usual.

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PEACHES: Total peach production for 1940, as indicated by the August 1 condition, is placed at 53,290,000 bushels, compared with 60,822,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 52,723,000 bushels.

Although prospects declined slightly in the North Central and Western groups of States, this loss was more than offset by favorable growing conditions in other parts of the country, and estimated production for the total United States is now indicated to be slightly larger than a month ago. In the 10 Southern States, production is indicated to be 8 percent larger than was estimated on July 1. Total production in this group of States is now placed at 12,953,000 bushels, compared with 15,124,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 13,998,000 bushels. In North Carolina, dry weather during July retarded development of peaches in some sections. The South Carolina crop is indicated to be slightly smaller than in 1939 but is well above the 10-year average. In Georgia, the peach crop in the central part of the State is turning out much better than anticipated earlier in the season, and indicated production is now somewhat larger than estimated on July 1. Carlot shipments of Georgia peaches through August 3 totaled 5,546 cars compared with 4,559 to the end of the same week last season. Growing conditions during July were favorable for peaches in the commercial areas of Arkansas. Harvesting is well advanced and remaining shipments from that State will be mainly from the Clarkeville-Lamar and Crowley Ridge areas. The peach crop in Texas was larger than last year and considerably above average.

The prospective peach crop in the North Atlantic group of States is well above average and only slightly below the large 1939 production. In Tennessee, and in many sections of the North Central States, the crop is a near failure due to losses from winter and spring freezes. The Michigan crop is developing under favorable conditions. Indicated production in that State is above average but well below last year's bumper crop.

A record crop of peaches is still in prospect in Colorado. Shipping in that State is expected to be well under way by August 15, which is considerably earlier than usual. In Washington, the set of fruit is very heavy in all districts of the State. In the Yakima area, early Elbertas were moving to market in volume by August 1. Harvest of Hale varieties is under way with peak movement expected about mid-August. Prospective production of California clingstone varieties is slightly smaller than the estimate of July 1, while indicated production of freestone varieties is slightly larger than was indicated a month ago. Production of clingstone varieties is placed at 15,001,000 bushels, compared with 15,251,000 bushels in 1939, and the 10-year average of 14,343,000 bushels. Production of freestone varieties is indicated to be 8,376,000 bushels, compared with 8,792,000 bushels last season and the 10-year average of 7,571,000 bushels. Conditions are relatively more favorable in the San Joaquin Valley counties than in the Sacramento Valley area, where brown rot is more prevalent than usual.

PEARS: August 1 conditions indicate a total United States pear crop of 31,372,000 bushels, which is about 1 percent larger than the 1939 crop of 31,047,000 bushels and about 19 percent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average of 26,333,000 bushels. Prospective production of pears shows little change from that indicated on July 1.

Total production in the Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon and California) is indicated to be slightly more than was reported on July 1 with each of these States reporting some increase. The production of Bartletts in these States is placed at 13,901,000 bushels compared with 14,529,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 13,243,000 bushels. Production of pears other than Bartletts in the three States is indicated to be 6,635,000 bushels compared with 6,021,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 4,227,000 bushels.

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In the Yakima Valley of Washington, the crop of Bartletts is now indicated to be larger than was expected earlier in the season. The set of fruit is variable in some orchards in the ~~Wenatchee~~ Okanogan area, but is generally somewhat heavier than in 1939. Conditions during July were favorable for development of Oregon pears. Hail caused some injury in parts of the Medford area, but for the district as a whole, the damage was negligible. Harvesting of Bartletts in this area is expected to start soon. Prospective production of California Bartletts is the same as indicated a month ago.

The outlook in New York is for a large crop, with prospects for Bartletts and Kieffers especially good. In Michigan, prospects are variable, but the outlook is for a crop of about the same size as last year, and well above average. Production is expected to be relatively light in the important Berrien County area, however. In most other sections of the country, the prospective pear crop is above average.

GRAPES: Total grape production for the 1940 season is indicated to be 2,488,620 tons, compared with 2,525,830 in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 2,220,001 tons.

In California, growing conditions during July were favorable for the development of grapes. Prospective production of all three types of California grapes (wine, raisin and table varieties) is indicated to be larger than was reported on July 1. The California wine grape crop is placed at 585,000 tons, compared with 569,000 last season. Production of raisin types is indicated to be 1,232,000 tons compared with 1,269,000 in 1939. The prospective crop of table varieties of grapes is estimated at 387,000 tons. Production of table grapes in 1939 totaled 390,000 tons. Some growers report that berries in some raisin grape vineyards are not "sizing" well and that the set on the clusters is irregular. This condition is not believed to be general, however.

Grape prospects declined in New York during July. Vines in many vineyards in the Finger Lakes Region and in the Hudson Valley now appear to have been weakened somewhat by drought conditions during 1939. Indicated production in Pennsylvania is slightly higher than was reported on July 1. In the important Erie belt, however, development of the crop is about ten days later than usual. Grapes in this area are in need of moisture. Prospective production in Ohio is slightly below that of a month ago. The set of clusters was heavy but some deterioration has occurred. Growing conditions during July were favorable for grapes in Michigan and Arkansas. A record crop of grapes is in prospect in Washington.

CITRUS FRUITS: Although rainfall is needed in some sections of the Florida and Texas citrus areas, citrus crops in these States developed under relatively favorable conditions during July. In California citrus areas, growing conditions were favorable during the month. The dropping of young fruit has continued over a longer period than usual in that State, and prospects for the 1940-41 season are, therefore, still somewhat indefinite. In the Maricopa section of Arizona, the supply of irrigation water is short, and dropping of young fruit is heavier than usual due to inadequate soil moisture. Irrigation water is plentiful in the Yuma district, and crop prospects are favorable in this area.

The August 1 condition of oranges is 70 percent compared with 71 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 73 percent. Condition is above that of a year ago in California, Arizona, and Texas. A near-failure of Satsumas is reported in Alabama and Mississippi, due to winter freeze damage.

The condition of grapefruit is 62 percent compared with 56 percent on August 1, 1939, and the 10-year average of 66 percent. In Texas, average sizes are considerably larger than usual, and harvesting is expected to start relatively early.

The condition of California lemons is 80 percent, compared with 66 percent on the same date last season (1939), and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 72 percent.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California plum crop now appears to be somewhat larger than was indicated earlier in the season. Prospective production is now placed at 74,000 tons compared with 71,000 last season, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 61,500 tons. Carlot shipments through August 3 totaled 3,290 cars compared with 3,199 to the end of the same week last season.

In Michigan, hot weather during July resulted in additional dropping of plums and indicated production is below that of a month ago. Total production is estimated at 5,900 tons compared with 6,300 last season.

Production of California dried prunes is placed at 202,000 tons, compared with 185,000 in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 198,900 tons. In some of the important producing areas scab is prevalent, and considerable cracking of fruit is reported.

Total production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon amounts to 86,700 tons (fresh basis), compared with 211,600 in 1939, and the 10-year average of 164,660 tons. In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, prospective production is the smallest of record, and is now placed at 38,500 tons (fresh basis) compared with 160,000 tons in 1939, and the 10-year average of 120,570 tons. The bloom in those areas was unusually light, and rains during blossom time interfered with pollination. In the eastern section of these States, where prunes are produced almost entirely for fresh shipment, indicated production is indicated to be 29,400 tons (fresh basis), compared with 28,100 tons in 1939, and the 10-year average of 26,130 tons. Improved prospects in eastern Oregon were more than offset by losses in eastern Washington where the June drop was unusually heavy. In Idaho, the set of prunes was not as heavy as last year, and fairly heavy dropping of fruit has occurred due to unusually hot weather during late June. Production in Idaho is placed at 18,800 tons, compared with 23,500 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 17,960 tons.

PECANS: Total production of pecans for 1940, as indicated by August 1 conditions, is 73,665,000 pounds, compared with 63,639,000 pounds produced last season (1939), and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 63,430,000 pounds. Prospective production is above average in all States except Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Of the total prospective crop of 73,665,000 pounds, it is estimated that 18,415,000 pounds, or approximately 25 percent, will consist of improved varieties. Production of wild or seedling types is placed at 55,250,000 pounds. In 1939, production of improved varieties totaled 21,304,000 pounds, or about 33 percent of the total crop. Production of wild or seedling types was 42,335,000 pounds in 1939.

CHERRIES: The 1940 cherry crop is now estimated at 169,610 tons compared with 187,010 tons in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 129,367 tons.

Total production of sweet varieties in 1940 is placed at 69,520 tons compared with 85,900 tons in 1939, a decrease of 19 percent. Smaller crops than last season in New York and California more than offset increases in other States. In Washington and Oregon, sweet cherries were harvested under unusually favorable weather conditions. In Idaho, considerable damage occurred from hot weather late in June to cherries which had not been harvested by that time. The crop was not reduced materially from this cause, however, since harvesting was nearly completed in most sections prior to the period of hot weather.

Total production of sour cherries is now placed at 100,090 tons, compared with 101,110 tons produced in 1939. The 1940 crop is smaller than that of a year ago in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oregon, and Montana, while increases over last year are indicated in other States. In Michigan, weather was ideal during the cherry-harvesting period, and storm damage to fruit was negligible. Rainy weather in Wisconsin has delayed harvest somewhat, but quality of fruit is reported to be excellent.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: Production of California apricots is estimated at 102,000 tons--the smallest crop since 1921, and less than one-third as large as the record crop of 312,000 tons produced last year (1939). The 10-year (1929-38) average production was 231,000 tons. Most of the crop was harvested by August 1. Production of apricots in Washington is indicated to be 13,000 tons. This indicated production is 3 percent larger than the July 1 estimate. The 1939 crop totaled 10,700 tons, and the 10-year average is 6,710 tons. Trees were heavily loaded and fruit was of high quality.

Prospective production of California almonds declined during July, and condition on August 1 indicates a crop of 10,800 tons, compared with last year's crop of 19,200 tons and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 12,270 tons. Rainfall during the blossoming period interfered with pollination and the set of nuts was very irregular.

Production of California walnuts is indicated at 47,000 tons compared with 55,000 tons produced in 1939 and the 10-year average of 42,030 tons. The prospective crop of Oregon walnuts is 4,800 tons compared with the 1939 production of 4,400 tons, and the 10-year average of 2,340 tons. Oregon walnut trees were damaged by blight in some local areas, but most orchards are generally in good condition.

Prospective production of Oregon filberts is 2,810 tons which is about 11 percent less than the 3,160 tons produced in 1939 and nearly three times as large as the 10-year average of 1,025 tons. Yield prospects are relatively more favorable in young orchards than in old orchards. In Washington, production of filberts is indicated at 690 tons compared with 590 tons in 1939 and the 10-year average of 199 tons.

Condition of figs in California is above average and well above last year. A large crop of California olives is in prospect. Condition of this crop on August 1 was 75 percent, compared with 40 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year average of 57 percent.

POTATOES: Indications on August 1 point to a total United States potato crop slightly larger than the forecast of July 1. A total crop of 374,314,000 bushels is now indicated compared with 364,016,000 bushels in 1939 and with the 10-year (1929-38) average of 366,949,000 bushels.

In the 39 late States, excluding the early crop in California, production is indicated to be 290,055,000 bushels compared with 289,926,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 295,772,000 bushels. The August 1 forecast in these States is 1 percent larger than the July 1 estimate but is 2 percent smaller than the 10-year average production.

Weather conditions affecting the late potato crop during July were variable but in a majority of the 18 surplus late States the August 1 prospective yields per acre are the same as or a little better than indicated on July 1. Declines from the July 1 prospects in South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon were more than offset by improvement of the crops in Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Utah, New York, and Pennsylvania.

July weather conditions in New England were only moderately favorable for potatoes. Condition of the Aroostook County, Maine, crop is extremely variable because of the continuance of heavy showers which have caused considerable "washing out" of the crop and some loss of fertilizer through leaching. In New York, the Long Island crop continues to show good yield prospects despite a heavy aphid infestation during the first three weeks in July. The Long Island Cobbler crop is one of the best on record and the late crop (mostly Green Mountains) has excellent prospects. In Pennsylvania, the early plantings are rapidly maturing, but the late crop needs more moisture and cooler weather for the best development. In some of the Middle Western States, the crop was affected adversely by the hot, dry weather, particularly in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and South Dakota. However, the Minnesota and North Dakota crops benefited from heavy rains and cooler temperatures in the Red River Valley during the latter part of July and yield prospects in these States are now fully up to average. The Nebraska crop faces a shortage of storage water in the irrigated areas and has had inadequate rainfall in the dry land areas. Ample rainfall and moderate temperatures will be required during the remainder of the season to insure average yields. In Colorado and Utah, the supply of irrigation water is low, particularly so in the San Luis Valley of Colorado. Idaho potatoes are well advanced for the season, and from all indications will mature earlier than usual. In Washington and Oregon, the crop west of the Cascades deteriorated during July because of the dry weather. Irrigated potatoes in these two States continue to show a favorable production outlook. In California, the late crop is making satisfactory progress and good yields are expected.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1940 crop of sweetpotatoes is estimated at 65,673,000 bushels based on August 1 conditions. This is 3,127,000 bushels below the production indicated on July 1, and compares with 72,679,000 bushels produced in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 72,436,000 bushels. The 1940 crop is the smallest since 1936. Production is lower as a result of both a small acreage and below-average yields.

The indicated yield on August 1 is 82.4 bushels compared with 84.3 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 84.6 bushels.

For the important commercial States, prospects improved slightly in New Jersey and Virginia, where weather was favorable; showed no change in Kentucky and Maryland; and declined in Delaware, Louisiana, and Tennessee.

Prospects were lower in North and South Carolina and some central States, due to high temperatures. Yields are expected to be lower than indicated on July 1 in Alabama and Mississippi, where excessive rains have occurred.

HAY: The 1940 hay crop is now expected to be about 92 million tons--not quite as large as was indicated a month ago but still a very large crop, and exceeded only by the crops harvested in 1927, 1922, 1919, and 1916. In 1939 less than 85 million tons were harvested and the 10-year (1929-38) average crop was 79 million tons. The prospective yields of tame hay per acre have been reduced slightly from the July 1 indications in many of the North Central States and in a few Western States but are still very near or above average except in Nebraska and Arizona. Wild hay yields per acre are also expected to be near or above average in most important States except Nebraska.

Early cuttings of alfalfa hay suffered some from rains during harvest in a few eastern States and hot, dry weather hurt later cuttings in other States, but August 1 reports indicate but little change in the United States crop since July 1. Almost 30 million tons are expected to be harvested compared with 27 million harvested in 1939 and a 10-year average of $24\frac{1}{2}$ million tons.

The probable production of 28 million tons of clover-timothy hay is also less than was indicated a month ago, but is $4\frac{1}{2}$ million tons more than in 1939 and 2 million tons more than the 10-year average.

PASTURES: For the United States as a whole, the condition of pastures on August 1 averaged 71 percent of normal, which was 2 points above condition a year ago and 6 points above the 1929-38 average for the same date, but considerably short of the average August 1 condition of 81 percent in the 1920-29 period prior to recent droughts.

With hot, dry weather in the latter part of July drying and browning grass in most of the central and western portions of the country, the condition of pastures declined sharply from the unusually high figure at the beginning of the month. On August 1, a belt of severe drought centered in the Great Plains, extending from east central South Dakota southwestward into northern Texas, with particularly poor grazing conditions in southern Nebraska and western Kansas. In most of the rest of the area from the Ohio Valley westward into the Rocky Mountain States, pastures ranged from poor to only fair. In late July and Early August, rains have aided pastures in the northwestern Corn Belt and scattered showers in the Plains have been temporarily helpful, but in much of the latter area additional moisture is needed.

In New England and in much of the region southwestward, including most of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, the Virginias, and eastern Tennessee, pastures continued good to excellent, with important Northeastern dairy areas having much better grazing conditions than a year ago. However, on August 1 two areas of only fair to poor pastures were apparent on the Atlantic Seaboard, one extending from the central New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania through Delaware and Maryland to the Potomac River, and the other encompassing most of the Carolinas. In the latter area, recent rains appear to have been sufficient to revive pastures. In the central and eastern Gulf Area, pastures responded to ample July rainfall, and on August 1 were, with local exceptions, reported in good to excellent condition from eastern Texas, eastern Oklahoma, and southern Arkansas eastward through Georgia and Florida.

In sections of the Rocky Mountain States, pastures and ranges suffered from drought and high temperatures during July, particularly in western Montana, much of Wyoming and Utah, and sections of Colorado. In south central Arizona, irrigated pastures were affected by shortage of water. In the northern Pacific Coast States, rains toward the end of July benefited areas which had been previously dry, and both here and in California there was a generally ample crop of cured feed on pastures and ranges.

MILK PRODUCTION: Adversely influenced in many sections by deteriorating pastures and excessive temperatures of late July, milk production in the United States declined somewhat more rapidly than usual during the month and on August 1 appeared to be about the same as a year ago. Milk production per cow as reported by crop correspondents averaged about 1 percent lower than on August 1, 1939, but the number of milk cows on farms appears to have increased just about enough to offset the decline in rate of production per cow. Total milk production on August 1, although probably a percent or so lower than the record for the date two years ago, was otherwise as high as has been recorded for that season, and represented a per capita production about 3 percent above average for August 1.

The decline in milk production per cow during July was rather generally more than average for the month in those States where condition of pastures declined most sharply. In the important group of milk-producing States in the eastern half of the Corn Belt, a drop of more than 20 points in pasture condition during July was accompanied by 3 to 4 percent more than the usual decline in production per cow. In the major butter-producing territory of the West North Central region, milk production per cow was likewise influenced by declining pastures, but rains in Iowa, Minnesota, and portions of adjacent States since August 1 will probably be reflected in improved green feed for milk cows in these areas during the next few weeks.

As compared with the 10-year average for August 1, production per cow was relatively high in all major groups of States, ranging from 3 percent above average in the South Central group to 9 percent above in the Western group. Production per cow, however, was somewhat below a year ago in all regions except the North Atlantic. In the latter group of States where pastures this year were markedly better than a year ago and where higher prices for dairy products have encouraged supplementary feeding, production per cow on August 1 averaged 7 percent above that at the same time last year and the highest for the date in the 16 years of record.

For the country as a whole milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on August 1 averaged 14.98 pounds, compared with 15.10 pounds on that date last year and the 1929-38 average of 14.19 pounds for August 1. In these herds 76.3 percent of the milk cows were reported being milked on August 1 compared with 76.7 percent on that date a year ago and a range from 72.0 to 77.2 percent for the date in the fourteen preceding years for which records are available.

EGG PRODUCTION PER HEN: The August 1 rate of egg production per 100 layers in farm flocks was 1.5 percent above that of last year and 9 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average for August 1. This year's rate is lower than the high record established in 1938, but above the August 1 rate in any other year of the 1925-40 record.

Production per layer in some of the North Central States was smaller than a year ago due to extreme heat and semi-drought conditions, but these decreases were more than balanced by a higher laying rate than last year in other States of that area. A slight gain in the average rate lay in the North Atlantic commercial area offsets small losses in the commercial area of the Far West. The Southern States show a rate about 4 percent greater than last year and account for much of the gain in the United States figure.

Of the 8 reports thus far this year, 4 have shown a higher rate than last year and 4 a lower rate. During the past 3 months the rate has been slightly higher than last year. The aggregate layings per hen for the entire 8 reports were 2.5 percent lower than last year, but 5.6 percent above the aggregate of the 10-year averages for the same months.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

SHH

C O R N, A L L

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average :		Indicated:	Average :		Indicated
	: 1929-38 :	1939 :	1940 :	: 1929-38 :	1939 :	1940 :
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Me.	38.7	59.0	38.0	481	546	532
N. H.	41.2	41.0	41.0	613	615	615
Vt.	39.8	40.0	38.0	2,873	3,040	2,850
Mass.	41.0	40.0	40.0	1,586	1,520	1,560
R. I.	39.7	41.0	40.0	354	410	400
Conn.	38.8	39.0	37.0	1,998	1,950	1,887
N. Y.	34.0	35.0	33.0	21,824	24,465	23,529
N. J.	38.4	38.0	36.0	7,291	7,182	6,804
Pa.	39.6	42.5	42.0	52,402	58,140	57,456
Ohio	37.2	50.0	40.0	134,812	171,250	128,800
Ind.	34.1	51.5	39.0	152,216	213,416	153,543
Ill.	34.6	52.0	40.0	311,056	418,652	299,480
Mich.	29.7	37.0	32.0	44,978	58,238	50,880
Wis.	32.1	38.5	37.0	72,844	85,970	83,435
Minn.	29.6	45.5	34.5	138,187	204,796	149,074
Iowa	36.0	52.0	44.5	394,166	503,776	392,312
Mo.	19.9	29.0	25.0	107,653	122,641	98,325
N. Dak.	13.7	16.5	20.0	16,025	16,995	21,020
S. Dak.	11.7	17.5	14.5	48,802	46,848	40,194
Nebr.	16.0	12.0	12.5	149,599	82,032	75,175
Kans.	12.7	13.5	12.0	67,786	37,220	33,264
Del.	27.5	29.0	28.0	3,908	4,176	5,948
Md.	31.2	36.0	33.0	15,923	18,216	16,863
Va.	22.0	26.0	25.5	32,255	36,530	35,114
W. Va.	24.7	28.5	26.5	12,448	13,994	12,879
N. C.	18.2	19.5	18.0	42,517	48,087	43,938
S. C.	13.5	14.5	13.5	22,306	25,433	24,152
Ga.	10.1	8.5	11.5	41,328	36,941	47,978
Fla.	9.2	7.5	10.5	6,871	6,038	8,620
Ky.	22.3	25.0	25.0	64,084	70,400	70,400
Tenn.	21.5	20.0	25.5	61,741	52,700	69,870
Ala.	12.8	10.0	13.0	41,353	34,080	44,746
Miss.	15.0	12.5	12.5	38,526	35,488	37,612
Ark.	14.4	15.5	18.5	30,246	32,318	37,407
La.	14.5	15.0	15.0	20,908	23,325	22,620
Okla.	13.2	14.5	20.0	33,168	27,216	37,540
Tex.	15.4	16.0	18.5	75,556	73,376	91,630
Mont.	9.5	13.0	14.0	1,346	1,768	2,044
Idaho	35.1	34.5	37.0	1,231	1,138	1,147
Wyo.	10.2	11.0	11.5	2,107	1,771	1,944
Colo.	10.4	10.5	10.2	14,838	8,043	8,517
N. Mex.	13.6	13.5	12.5	2,847	2,552	2,225
Ariz.	15.3	12.5	16.0	494	275	464
Utah	24.6	25.0	25.0	468	475	500
Nev.	26.7	30.0	28.0	50	60	112
Wash.	34.4	34.5	34.0	1,148	1,104	986
Oreg.	30.2	31.0	30.0	1,862	1,891	1,650
Calif.	32.6	34.0	35.0	2,368	2,040	2,205
U. S.	23.2	29.5	26.0	2,299,342	2,619,137	2,248,246

WINTER WHEAT						
STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Preliminary		Average	Preliminary	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
N. Y.	21.0	23.5	24.0	5,317	6,274	7,056
N. J.	22.0	22.5	24.0	1,226	1,170	1,344
Pa.	19.4	21.0	20.0	19,033	19,236	18,320
Ohio	20.1	19.5	22.0	40,042	37,070	42,658
Ind.	17.4	18.0	19.0	30,138	27,450	29,260
Ill.	17.4	21.0	22.5	35,180	38,409	39,488
Mich.	20.4	21.0	22.0	16,460	15,120	16,478
Wis.	17.7	15.0	19.5	633	600	780
Minn.	18.4	17.5	22.0	3,247	2,520	3,366
Iowa	18.0	17.0	21.5	7,009	5,950	7,224
Mo.	13.7	16.5	18.0	25,457	29,205	31,860
S. Dak.	11.4	9.5	10.0	1,381	912	1,000
Nebr.	14.0	11.5	12.0	42,867	35,432	30,312
Kans.	11.9	11.5	13.0	135,801	111,619	100,946
Del.	17.6	18.0	18.5	1,568	1,296	1,369
Md.	19.1	19.5	19.0	8,518	7,352	7,448
Va.	14.2	14.5	15.5	8,735	7,511	8,354
W. Va.	14.9	14.5	14.5	2,080	2,102	1,986
N. C.	10.7	12.0	13.5	4,661	5,100	6,021
S. C.	9.8	11.5	12.5	1,175	2,415	2,625
Ga.	9.0	10.0	10.0	1,134	1,770	1,810
Ky.	14.1	11.5	15.0	5,366	4,071	5,625
Tenn.	11.0	11.5	13.5	4,241	4,117	5,116
Ala.	10.2	12.0	12.5	54	72	75
Ark.	9.1	9.5	9.5	534	390	323
Okla.	11.4	14.0	14.0	46,763	60,438	54,390
Tex.	10.0	10.0	10.0	32,958	27,650	26,270
Mont.	13.6	20.0	17.0	9,669	21,980	20,281
Idaho	20.4	24.0	24.0	13,166	14,280	15,768
Wyo.	10.6	9.5	12.5	1,313	1,720	2,375
Colo.	11.6	11.0	11.5	9,003	9,922	8,602
N. Mex.	9.4	10.0	8.5	2,565	2,740	1,819
Ariz.	22.4	23.0	20.0	841	805	740
Utah	16.4	14.0	16.0	3,059	2,240	2,976
Nev.	25.6	29.0	27.0	70	87	135
Wash.	23.8	25.5	25.0	24,342	30,218	26,950
Oreg.	19.4	22.0	21.0	12,974	13,640	13,440
Calif.	18.1	18.0	15.0	12,489	10,548	11,250
U. S.	14.3	14.9	15.9	571,067	563,431	555,839

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States						
Year	WINTER		SPRING		White	Total
					(winter &	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum	spring)	
	Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels		Thousand Bushels	
Avg.						
1929-38	317,963	202,180	114,244	31,049	89,250	754,685
1939	307,231	203,296	129,706	35,230	79,508	754,971
1940 2/	285,620	216,262	139,478	35,173	84,090	760,623

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated August 1, 1940.

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DURUM WHEAT

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Minnesota	13.2	13.5	14.0	1,628	958	1,092
North Dakota	9.1	11.0	10.0	21,543	27,918	26,850
South Dakota	7.8	12.0	11.0	6,449	5,484	6,237
3 States	9.1	11.2	10.3	29,619	34,360	34,179

SPRING WHEAT (Other than Durum)

Me.	20.4	21.0	20.0	97	84	80
N. Y.	16.8	18.0	18.0	137	108	90
Pa.	17.8	18.5	18.5	204	185	204
Ohio	17.4	16.0	19.0	170	80	95
Ind.	15.4	18.0	19.0	182	162	114
Ill.	16.3	17.0	20.0	1,207	612	520
Mich.	15.9	16.0	17.0	283	304	306
Wis.	16.5	15.0	19.5	1,211	750	897
Minn.	12.8	13.5	15.0	17,748	18,630	22,770
Iowa	13.8	13.5	17.0	510	540	510
Mo.	12.4	12.0	14.0	104	36	14
N. Dak.	7.5	10.5	9.5	44,285	56,144	54,625
S. Dak.	7.5	7.7	9.0	14,799	13,028	16,983
Nebr.	8.6	8.0	7.0	2,214	944	945
Kans.	7.8	5.5	8.0	170	38	200
Mont.	8.8	13.5	12.5	24,586	34,628	36,188
Idaho	25.6	28.0	26.0	11,457	8,344	8,320
Wyo.	11.3	11.5	12.0	1,479	1,092	1,320
Colo.	12.9	13.5	13.0	3,944	2,295	3,666
N. Mex.	13.4	11.0	12.5	356	220	262
Utah	28.0	26.5	26.0	2,149	1,749	1,690
Nev.	24.2	25.0	25.0	312	425	400
Wash.	16.6	19.0	15.5	20,078	13,604	15,531
Oreg.	20.5	20.5	19.5	6,312	3,178	4,875
U. S.	10.6	12.3	11.8	154,000	157,180	170,605

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O A T S

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Me.	36.7	38.0	36.0	4,316	4,598	4,176
N. H.	37.4	37.0	37.0	283	259	259
Vt.	31.1	33.0	32.0	1,849	1,881	1,792
Mass.	32.7	33.0	33.0	171	231	231
R. I.	31.8	31.0	32.0	64	62	64
Conn.	29.2	25.0	30.0	193	175	210
N. Y.	27.8	33.0	32.0	23,076	25,806	24,032
N. J.	29.4	28.0	32.0	1,349	1,260	1,376
Pa.	28.2	29.0	33.0	26,187	26,274	28,710
Ohio	30.4	32.5	39.0	44,220	33,150	37,752
Ind.	26.3	25.0	40.0	43,936	25,225	44,400
Ill.	30.5	30.0	44.0	119,452	93,540	137,236
Mich.	28.9	37.5	35.5	38,305	42,712	42,848
Wis.	30.8	32.5	37.0	76,147	71,012	83,287
Minn.	30.8	38.5	38.0	132,787	151,652	157,168
Iowa	31.9	30.5	38.0	191,235	154,818	199,956
Mo.	21.2	22.0	25.5	35,565	40,920	47,430
N. Dak.	18.1	23.5	18.5	28,349	35,297	31,080
S. Dak.	21.3	27.0	26.5	39,538	43,929	48,892
Nebr.	21.9	14.5	23.5	48,256	20,576	33,628
Kans.	22.3	15.5	28.0	32,822	21,173	45,080
Del.	30.2	29.0	30.0	91	87	90
Md.	28.4	27.5	29.0	1,344	1,128	1,015
Va.	19.5	20.0	23.0	2,197	1,600	1,932
W. Va.	19.7	20.0	21.0	2,086	1,460	1,386
N. C.	19.2	22.5	24.0	4,228	5,692	6,000
S. C.	21.3	23.5	22.0	8,910	11,515	10,670
Ga.	19.0	21.0	19.5	6,842	8,946	8,638
Fla.	14.6	15.5	14.0	114	124	126
Ky.	16.2	17.0	20.0	1,959	952	1,260
Tenn.	16.0	17.0	21.0	1,598	1,445	1,680
Ala.	19.0	21.5	20.0	2,126	2,838	3,160
Miss.	22.3	36.0	32.0	1,043	2,736	3,648
Ark.	19.0	22.0	21.5	2,663	2,904	3,118
La.	24.4	32.0	34.0	814	1,664	2,040
Okla.	20.5	17.0	21.0	25,879	21,114	29,463
Tex.	23.8	23.0	25.0	35,299	28,750	34,375
Mont.	22.1	27.5	23.5	5,716	8,002	6,556
Idaho	35.6	38.0	34.0	4,827	6,232	5,338
Wyo.	24.3	26.0	25.5	2,762	2,288	2,295
Colo.	27.8	29.0	28.0	4,460	4,205	4,060
N. Mex.	23.4	22.0	19.0	581	638	551
Ariz.	26.9	23.0	27.0	285	230	270
Utah	36.1	35.0	35.0	1,324	980	945
Nev.	35.2	35.0	38.0	115	245	266
Wash.	48.1	49.0	40.0	7,791	11,221	9,600
Oreg.	31.6	33.5	27.0	8,682	11,725	9,180
Calif.	26.8	29.0	29.0	3,017	3,944	4,350
U. S.	27.4	28.3	32.4	1,024,852	937,215	1,121,619

B A R L E Y

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated:		Average	Indicated:	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Me.	29.3	29.0	30.0	117	116	120
Vt.	27.0	28.0	27.0	105	140	135
N. Y.	24.0	27.0	27.0	3,840	3,942	3,672
N. J.	27.2	30.0	29.0	30	150	232
Pa.	26.0	29.5	26.0	1,601	3,658	3,900
Ohio	23.2	25.0	29.0	1,278	1,250	1,595
Ind.	20.2	21.0	25.0	622	903	1,500
Ill.	24.8	24.5	32.0	5,855	4,140	4,320
Mich.	22.4	29.0	28.0	4,820	5,771	4,900
Wis.	27.2	29.0	32.5	21,296	22,591	21,515
Minn.	21.6	28.0	26.5	43,217	59,808	53,212
Iowa	24.3	24.5	29.5	12,486	13,794	11,800
Mo.	17.5	21.0	22.0	852	3,423	3,740
N. Dak.	14.0	18.5	14.5	25,478	30,618	26,158
S. Dak.	15.3	17.0	18.5	24,661	24,633	29,748
Nebr.	17.6	13.0	15.0	12,831	14,651	21,465
Kans.	13.7	11.0	16.0	5,691	7,480	16,096
Md.	29.4	30.0	28.0	904	2,160	2,128
Va.	25.0	29.0	26.0	933	2,320	2,184
W. Va.	24.6	24.5	25.0	112	245	225
N. C.	18.1	20.0	22.0	266	220	286
Ky.	22.4	22.0	25.0	410	1,122	1,600
Tenn.	17.6	17.5	20.0	471	962	1,400
Okla.	15.2	16.0	16.0	1,600	6,048	5,504
Tex.	16.0	15.0	16.0	2,445	2,955	3,632
Mont.	19.0	24.0	20.0	2,621	5,088	4,020
Idaho	33.8	36.0	34.0	4,249	5,580	6,222
Wyo.	21.2	24.0	23.0	1,601	1,560	1,541
Colo.	19.0	19.5	21.0	8,096	7,566	9,786
N. Mex.	20.8	20.0	18.0	154	160	162
Ariz.	30.4	33.0	32.0	686	1,122	1,248
Utah	37.6	37.0	34.0	1,712	2,405	2,380
Nev.	37.2	35.0	38.0	260	525	570
Wash.	31.6	32.5	29.5	1,791	3,120	4,100
Oreg.	29.0	29.5	26.0	2,806	5,222	5,200
Calif.	26.7	25.0	28.0	29,590	30,850	33,516
U. S.	20.6	21.9	21.8	225,486	276,298	289,812

R I C E

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION			STOCKS ON FARMS AUG. 1		
	Average	Indicated:		Average	Indicated:		Average:		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Ark.	50.7	51.0	53.0	8,320	8,721	10,441	70	19	26
La.	40.3	43.0	42.0	18,316	20,597	20,538	92	124	103
Tex.	51.0	52.0	54.0	9,770	13,988	15,714	1	0	0
Calif.	68.2	75.0	71.0	7,848	9,000	8,378	--	--	--
U. S.	47.9	50.3	50.3	44,254	52,306	55,071	162	143	129

1/ 3 States only.

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
CROP REPORT	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	Washington, D. C.,
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	August 9, 1940
August 1, 1940		3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

R Y E

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average		Preliminary:	Average		Preliminary
	1929-33	1939	1940	1929-33	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
N. Y.	15.7	15.5	16.5	348	341	363
N. J.	17.3	17.0	17.5	416	391	350
Pa.	13.9	14.5	14.5	1,504	1,058	1,073
Ohio	13.8	14.5	16.0	903	1,232	1,376
Ind.	11.7	12.0	13.5	1,424	1,608	1,688
Ill.	12.0	12.5	15.0	1,048	1,100	795
Mich.	11.9	12.5	13.0	1,850	1,512	1,144
Wis.	11.1	10.0	12.5	2,768	2,380	2,525
Minn.	15.2	14.0	17.5	6,533	7,350	6,702
Iowa	14.6	14.5	17.0	1,234	1,044	714
Mo.	9.1	10.0	11.0	281	420	385
N. Dak.	9.3	8.5	11.5	7,865	7,106	7,786
S. Dak.	10.8	9.0	11.5	4,555	4,752	4,496
Nebr.	9.3	8.0	8.0	3,008	3,568	2,608
Kans.	10.6	10.0	10.0	407	650	600
Del.	12.6	13.0	13.0	83	117	143
Md.	13.0	12.5	12.5	248	250	238
Va.	11.4	12.0	12.0	601	576	516
W. Va.	11.6	10.5	10.5	133	74	74
N. C.	7.6	7.5	7.5	486	458	458
S. C.	8.4	9.5	9.0	76	95	108
Ga.	6.0	6.5	6.5	104	136	136
Ky.	10.9	9.0	11.5	216	126	196
Tenn.	6.9	7.0	7.0	199	294	308
Okla.	8.0	8.5	8.5	168	527	332
Tex.	10.5	8.5	9.0	30	60	63
Mont.	9.0	12.0	9.0	353	420	225
Idaho	10.7	11.0	11.0	60	55	88
Wyo.	6.6	8.0	6.0	168	200	162
Colo.	7.3	6.5	7.5	322	429	412
Utah	7.6	8.0	7.5	20	32	30
Wash.	8.0	10.0	12.0	156	260	348
Oreg.	12.6	12.5	14.0	431	562	910
Calif.	12.6	11.0	12.5	97	66	100
U. S.	11.4	10.3	12.1	38,095	39,249	37,452

ces

BUCKWHEAT

STATE	ACREAGE			YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Harvested	For	Indi-	Average:	harvest:	Average:	Average:	Indi-	Indi-
	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	11	9	8	17.8	13.0	17.0	204	117	136
Vt.	2	2	2	20.1	23.0	21.0	40	46	42
N. Y.	151	134	141	17.1	15.5	17.0	2,570	2,077	2,397
N. J.	1	1	2	19.6	18.0	20.0	22	18	40
Pa.	146	113	96	17.6	16.0	17.0	2,538	1,808	1,632
Ohio	22	12	13	16.5	16.0	17.0	359	192	221
Ind.	16	12	15	13.6	14.0	13.5	215	168	202
Ill.	7	1	1	14.5	15.5	15.0	102	16	15
Mich.	20	19	17	11.7	13.0	13.5	237	247	230
Wis.	16	13	14	11.0	12.5	12.5	173	162	175
Minn.	25	15	14	9.2	12.5	11.0	231	188	154
Iowa	6	3	3	12.7	12.0	13.5	78	36	40
Mo.	1	1	1	10.0	10.0	9.5	10	10	10
N. Dak.	7	1	1	5.7	11.0	10.0	50	11	10
S. Dak.	6	1	1	6.8	9.0	7.0	48	9	7
Del.	1	1	1	11.0	11.0	12.0	11	11	12
Md.	6	5	6	19.0	20.0	20.0	112	100	120
Va.	14	13	15	12.7	14.0	14.0	175	182	210
W. Va.	20	15	14	17.0	16.5	17.0	335	248	238
N. C.	4	4	4	14.0	14.0	14.0	58	56	56
Ky.	2	2	2	10.1	8.0	11.0	20	16	22
Tenn.	2	2	2	12.3	10.5	12.0	25	21	24
U. S.	485	379	373	15.8	15.1	16.1	7,617	5,739	5,993

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Mo.	201	225	214	11.4	16.0	14.0	2,270	3,600	2,995
S. Dak.	--	509	468	--	8.0	7.0	--	4,072	3,276
Nebr.	122	541	703	10.3	10.0	9.0	1,208	5,410	6,327
Kans.	1,287	1,316	1,895	9.8	8.5	9.5	12,288	11,186	18,002
Ark.	69	57	55	9.4	9.5	10.5	653	542	578
Okla.	1,421	1,200	1,380	8.8	8.0	9.5	12,433	9,600	13,110
Tex.	3,550	3,465	3,846	12.6	11.0	12.5	45,412	38,115	48,075
Colo.	247	253	402	8.0	8.5	9.5	2,048	2,150	3,819
N. Mex.	314	350	378	10.3	13.5	9.0	3,348	4,725	3,402
Ariz.	35	30	33	27.6	25.3	27.0	970	759	891
Calif.	110	109	149	28.8	27.0	31.0	3,219	2,943	4,619
U. S.	7,396	8,055	9,523	11.3	10.3	11.0	84,148	83,102	105,095

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 9, 1940

August 1, 1940

3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

FLAXSEED

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
Mich.	8.8	8.5	9.0	59	68	81
Wis.	10.7	11.0	12.0	58	121	168
Minn.	8.2	10.0	10.0	5,140	12,230	15,410
Iowa	9.1	10.5	12.0	147	945	2,400
Mo.	4.2	6.5	6.0	13	26	30
N.Dak.	4.3	5.0	5.5	3,342	2,055	3,619
S.Dak.	4.2	8.0	7.7	959	1,296	2,171
Nebr.	1/ 5.5	6.0	10.0	38	6	20
Kans.	5.9	7.9	9.0	280	735	1,170
Tex.	---	11.5	6.0	---	207	174
Mont.	3.6	4.5	6.0	495	562	810
Idaho	---	8.5	8.0	---	85	40
Ariz.	---	22.0	22.0	---	110	264
Wash.	---	11.0	9.5	---	99	66
Oreg.	---	9.5	8.5	---	57	42
Calif.	1/ 17.3	16.0	21.0	1/ 549	1,728	2,814
U. S.	6.0	8.9	9.2	10,846	20,330	29,279
1/ Short-time average.						

SUGAR BEETS

	Short Tons			Thousand Short Tons		
Ohio	8.4	7.7	8.0	258	363	344
Mich.	7.9	8.6	8.5	792	1,033	1,003
Nebr.	12.6	11.4	12.0	897	790	864
Mont.	12.0	12.1	12.5	700	894	1,050
Idaho	11.3	13.5	14.0	600	985	1,022
Wyo.	12.0	11.0	12.5	552	539	550
Colo.	12.4	10.6	11.2	2,248	1,543	1,478
Utah	12.5	12.9	8.5	602	683	416
Calif.	13.0	16.3	14.5	1,418	2,699	2,450
Other States	8.9	10.3	10.7	870	1,244	1,376
U. S.	11.3	11.7	11.6	8,937	10,773	10,553

SUGARCANE for Sugar

STATE	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Short Tons			Thousand Short Tons		
Louisiana	16.5	21.4	18.0	3,627	5,084	4,410
Florida	31.2	35.5	35.0	469	714	847
Total	17.4	22.5	19.5	4,096	5,798	5,257

For Seed

Louisiana	16.6	20.5	18.0	324	369	324
Florida	32.8	35.5	35.0	19	30	28
Total	17.0	21.2	18.7	343	399	352

For Sugar and Seed

Louisiana	16.5	21.3	18.0	3,951	5,453	4,734
Florida	31.3	35.5	35.0	488	744	875
Total	17.4	22.4	19.5	4,439	6,197	5,609

ces

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
August 9, 1940
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Tons			Thousand Tons	
Me.	0.87	0.91	0.90	862	918	904
N. H.	1.02	1.02	1.05	380	394	407
Vt.	1.17	1.21	1.25	1,085	1,133	1,170
Mass.	1.34	1.27	1.45	488	504	579
R. I.	1.24	1.16	1.30	50	52	60
Conn.	1.32	1.20	1.45	408	412	497
N. Y.	1.22	1.05	1.40	4,949	4,179	5,527
N. J.	1.51	1.37	1.68	334	299	375
Pa.	1.20	1.10	1.40	2,968	2,658	3,374
Ohio	1.14	1.32	1.45	2,979	3,577	4,134
Ind.	1.14	1.38	1.35	2,138	2,723	3,060
Ill.	1.21	1.45	1.30	3,279	4,183	4,220
Mich.	1.20	1.29	1.50	3,096	3,415	4,016
Wis.	1.41	1.46	1.78	4,645	5,829	7,157
Minn.	1.33	1.55	1.45	3,548	4,773	4,544
Iowa	1.36	1.38	1.40	4,216	4,814	5,699
Mo.	.88	1.09	.95	2,427	3,222	3,000
N. Dak.	.90	1.05	1.10	1,079	1,094	1,101
S. Dak.	.84	.93	.90	865	719	664
Nebr.	1.38	1.23	1.25	2,103	1,118	1,189
Kans.	1.35	1.35	1.40	1,443	994	1,242
Del.	1.31	1.26	1.40	82	91	104
Md.	1.21	1.25	1.35	464	518	570
Va.	.95	.95	1.10	923	983	1,178
W.Va.	.96	1.01	1.15	644	718	820
N. C.	.81	.90	.84	696	991	1,000
S. C.	.72	.83	.70	362	541	483
Ga.	.54	.52	.59	450	579	670
Fla.	.55	.51	.55	49	51	57
Ky.	1.01	1.16	1.15	1,317	1,582	1,642
Tenn.	.91	1.00	.95	1,372	1,629	1,541
Ala.	.73	.71	.72	494	596	607
Miss.	1.17	1.27	1.22	708	1,140	1,103
Ark.	1.00	1.09	1.05	746	1,080	1,098
La.	1.18	1.26	1.25	300	406	410
Okla.	1.26	1.21	1.35	668	755	849
Tex.	.97	.88	1.02	745	1,022	1,189
Mont.	1.17	1.47	1.50	1,724	1,900	1,929
Idaho	2.13	2.11	2.30	2,239	2,196	2,346
Wyo.	1.20	1.10	1.25	892	803	932
Colo.	1.57	1.48	1.60	1,797	1,537	1,664
N.Mex.	2.00	1.96	1.97	265	266	274
Ariz.	2.59	2.18	2.15	509	475	479
Utah	2.00	1.91	2.06	1,056	968	1,030
Nev.	1.91	1.84	2.05	363	338	383
Wash.	1.79	1.91	1.95	1,635	1,891	1,970
Oreg.	1.76	1.79	1.85	1,549	1,476	1,510
Calif.	2.59	2.82	3.00	4,259	4,184	4,626
U. S.	1.25	1.30	1.38	69,650	75,726	83,383

ces

ALFALFA HAY 1/							
STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION			
	Average	Indicated:		Average	Indicated		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	
		Tons			Thousand Tons		
Me.	1.48	1.45	1.50	9	9	9	
N. H.	1.97	1.60	2.20	7	5	7	
Vt.	2.20	1.95	2.50	24	25	35	
Mass.	2.26	2.15	2.40	14	17	22	
R. I.	2.28	2.20	2.50	2	2	.2	
Conn.	2.78	2.30	3.15	35	37	47	
N. Y.	1.39	1.55	2.10	505	453	674	
N. J.	2.16	2.00	2.40	85	96	125	
Pa.	1.89	1.65	2.10	304	355	475	
Chio	1.82	2.00	2.10	653	1,032	1,128	
Ind.	1.69	1.80	1.85	525	853	877	
Ill.	2.04	2.25	2.20	707	1,060	1,047	
Mich.	1.53	1.50	1.80	1,342	1,650	2,059	
Wis.	1.96	1.75	2.40	1,343	1,972	2,760	
Minn.	1.72	2.00	1.90	1,553	2,424	2,394	
Iowa	2.07	2.10	2.20	1,440	1,846	2,011	
Mo.	1.90	2.25	2.25	341	472	482	
N. Dak.	1.02	1.10	1.30	206	125	146	
S. Dak.	.94	.95	1.05	518	229	233	
Nebr.	1.51	1.30	1.30	1,670	790	751	
Kans.	1.52	1.60	1.65	1,042	656	805	
Del.	2.32	2.30	2.50	13	12	15	
Md.	1.95	1.85	2.10	59	65	76	
Va.	1.72	1.85	2.00	91	120	124	
W. Va.	1.76	2.00	2.10	30	54	63	
N. C.	1.82	1.60	1.80	12	14	18	
S. C.	1.71	1.55	1.60	3	5	3	
Ga.	1.78	1.50	1.90	9	9	11	
Ky.	1.56	1.80	1.70	202	317	314	
Tenn.	1.62	1.70	1.80	62	122	135	
Ala.	1.39	1.40	1.40	5	4	4	
Miss.	2.20	2.30	2.15	96	150	144	
Ark.	1.87	1.80	1.90	120	148	171	
La.	2.08	2.20	2.15	36	43	52	
Okla.	1.76	1.65	1.95	404	436	505	
Tex.	2.27	2.30	2.40	154	248	271	
Mont.	1.55	1.80	1.80	1,057	1,192	1,251	
Idaho	2.42	2.40	2.65	1,892	1,855	2,009	
Wyo.	1.48	1.45	1.55	554	532	575	
Colo.	1.89	1.85	1.90	1,314	1,186	1,182	
N. Mex.	2.37	2.40	2.40	214	218	223	
Ariz.	2.90	2.50	2.40	443	390	386	
Utah	2.06	2.00	2.15	994	894	961	
Nev.	2.17	2.10	2.30	301	286	320	
Wash.	2.52	2.40	2.60	577	720	827	
Oreg.	2.50	2.55	2.55	636	673	686	
Calif.	4.02	4.30	4.40	2,997	3,229	3,436	
U. S.	1.94	2.00	2.16	24,597	27,035	29,851	

1/ Included in tame hay.

	WILD HAY						PASTURE		
	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION			CONDITION AUGUST 1		
STATE	Average :	:Indicated:		Average :	:Indicated:		Average:	:	
	: 1929-38 :	1939 :	1940 :	: 1929-38 :	1939 :	1940 :	: 1929-38 :	1939 :	1940
	Tons			Thousand Tons			Percent		
Me.	0.93	0.95	0.95	6	7	7	82	72	89
N. H.	.90	.90	.95	6	7	7	79	60	90
Vt.	.90	1.00	.90	7	10	9	84	76	93
Mass.	.93	.95	1.00	7	8	7	75	51	89
R. I.	.85	.85	.90	1	1	1	73	54	92
Conn.	1.08	1.10	1.15	9	11	10	76	48	90
N. Y.	.90	.85	1.00	40	49	58	71	45	91
N. J.	1.24	1.30	1.30	17	16	14	69	35	67
Pa.	.79	.70	.90	10	10	13	70	57	83
Ohio	.72	.85	.85	3	4	4	66	84	79
Ind.	.88	.90	.95	7	5	6	63	87	67
Ill.	.82	.80	.85	16	10	12	64	87	61
Mich.	.81	.85	.85	28	24	19	60	66	81
Wis.	.98	1.05	1.05	272	262	262	63	64	79
Minn.	.90	1.00	.95	1,514	1,357	1,250	60	73	62
Iowa	.98	1.05	1.00	175	142	136	66	76	64
Mo.	.94	1.20	1.10	128	138	148	57	80	62
N. Dak.	.71	.75	.85	1,129	962	1,101	50	60	72
S. Dak.	.52	.55	.55	909	900	945	46	55	53
Nebr.	.63	.60	.50	1,644	1,316	1,096	58	47	39
Kans.	.85	1.00	.95	690	655	622	54	55	54
Del.	1.05	1.00	1.20	2	1	1	71	61	74
Md.	.86	1.00	.95	3	4	4	66	77	70
Va.	.76	.85	.85	7	14	14	74	87	92
W. Va.	.76	.85	.85	7	10	10	71	85	88
N. C.	.95	1.10	.95	24	44	38	76	84	77
S. C.	.76	.75	.65	13	19	16	69	78	65
Ga.	.78	.80	.85	15	16	16	72	79	82
Fla.	.68	.65	.65	2	1	1	80	86	84
Ky.	.90	1.10	1.00	16	28	25	69	87	78
Tenn.	.75	.95	.85	26	45	36	71	85	81
Ala.	.80	.85	.80	33	34	32	74	85	85
Miss.	.98	1.20	1.10	59	102	77	74	87	83
Ark.	.94	1.15	1.10	150	164	157	64	79	78
La.	1.00	1.30	1.30	21	25	26	74	82	83
Okla.	.85	1.00	1.05	424	478	502	54	64	70
Tex.	.90	.95	1.00	220	257	285	66	60	74
Mont.	.76	1.00	.90	400	551	471	58	78	76
Idaho	.96	.90	1.00	86	73	81	77	76	81
Wyo.	.68	.60	.75	196	161	206	70	58	76
Colo.	.92	.80	.90	330	275	319	64	45	61
N. Mex.	.74	.55	.60	17	13	16	66	60	59
Ariz.	.98	.80	1.00	10	6	8	80	72	64
Utah	1.04	1.00	.95	66	60	55	70	58	61
Nev.	.98	.90	1.00	122	123	137	80	78	88
Wash.	1.18	1.20	1.25	36	34	35	73	78	57
Oreg.	1.00	1.00	1.05	227	209	226	76	69	67
Calif.	1.10	1.00	1.30	167	159	239	73	64	85
U. S.	.76	.81	.80	9,298	8,800	8,760	65	69	71

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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY ^{1/}

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Tons			Thousand Tons	
Me.	0.97	1.02	1.00	532	484	480
N. H.	1.15	1.10	1.15	238	238	251
Vt.	1.21	1.25	1.30	846	855	889
Mass.	1.44	1.32	1.55	373	381	453
R. I.	1.36	1.25	1.45	30	31	38
Conn.	1.40	1.25	1.55	232	239	296
N. Y.	1.21	1.05	1.40	3,928	3,152	4,119
N. J.	1.36	1.10	1.45	206	129	167
Pa.	1.16	1.05	1.35	2,518	2,126	2,707
Ohio	1.02	1.10	1.30	2,049	1,930	2,396
Ind.	.97	1.10	1.25	1,055	864	1,325
Ill.	1.09	1.20	1.20	1,366	1,250	1,661
Mich.	1.04	1.15	1.30	1,549	1,485	1,644
Wis.	1.27	1.35	1.55	2,753	3,143	3,644
Minn.	1.21	1.35	1.25	1,146	1,196	1,074
Iowa	1.12	1.05	1.15	2,072	1,650	2,205
Mo.	.78	.90	.90	1,370	1,089	1,089
N. Dak.	.90	1.00	1.15	25	16	14
S. Dak.	.77	.85	.85	27	14	13
Nebr.	.97	.95	.95	62	12	11
Kans.	.94	1.00	1.00	110	33	40
Del.	1.20	1.15	1.35	43	45	53
Md.	1.12	1.20	1.30	339	364	394
Va.	1.00	.90	1.20	467	394	526
W. Va.	.95	1.00	1.20	420	382	454
N. C.	.90	1.00	.95	60	76	75
Ga.	.96	.95	.95	3	4	4
Ky.	.92	1.10	1.15	382	385	427
Tenn.	.91	.95	1.00	243	214	214
Ala.	.81	.95	.90	4	5	4
Miss.	1.24	1.30	1.25	5	10	11
Ark.	.88	1.00	.95	51	52	40
Mont.	1.27	1.30	1.55	295	307	347
Idaho	1.36	1.30	1.45	193	182	193
Wyo.	1.08	.90	1.10	114	93	113
Colo.	1.37	1.10	1.40	211	156	189
N. Mex.	1.27	1.15	1.25	10	8	10
Utah	1.45	1.25	1.45	32	25	32
Nev.	1.27	1.10	1.40	31	23	29
Wash.	2.06	2.15	2.15	389	439	439
Oreg.	1.58	1.45	1.60	180	123	128
Calif.	1.62	1.60	1.80	60	56	63
U. S.	1.12	1.14	1.30	26,030	23,640	28,261

^{1/} Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

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STATE	SOYBEANS			COWPEAS		
	CONDITION AUGUST 1			CONDITION AUGUST 1		
	Average			Average		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Percent		
N. Y.	79	68	83	--	--	--
N. J.	84	70	81	84	66	87
Pa.	82	78	85	--	74	83
Ohio	76	91	78	76	88	77
Ind.	75	93	74	74	88	76
Ill.	75	92	75	71	87	75
Mich.	76	86	83	--	--	--
Wis.	79	81	86	--	--	--
Minn.	--	--	81	--	--	--
Iowa	83	92	87	--	--	--
Mo.	69	86	78	69	86	80
Nebr.	--	62	66	--	--	--
Kans.	68	68	75	67	67	77
Del.	86	83	84	84	75	83
Md.	82	88	78	82	90	85
Va.	78	89	88	77	87	86
W. Va.	76	89	87	75	88	87
N. C.	80	88	82	76	83	76
S. C.	71	80	71	70	79	67
Ga.	72	74	80	71	73	78
Fla.	--	--	--	77	75	80
Ky.	76	85	85	76	83	83
Tenn.	76	79	84	75	76	83
Ala.	75	74	78	73	73	71
Miss.	76	78	77	74	71	68
Ark.	71	81	80	71	80	81
La.	79	85	83	74	75	78
Okla.	65	64	78	66	69	80
Tex.	--	77	72	71	69	81
U. S.	76	89	79	72	76	77

STATE	PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED								
	Acreage 1/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Indi-				Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	cated:	Average:		cated		
	1929-38:	1939:	1940:	1929-38:	1939:	1940:	1929-38:	1939:	1940:
	Thousand Acres			Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Va.	143	161	169	1,026	1,175	1,150	146,706	189,175	194,350
N. C.	231	255	265	1,048	1,140	1,150	242,658	290,700	304,750
Tenn.	12	8	8	692	750	760	8,411	6,000	6,080
Total (Va-N. C. area)	386	424	442	1,028	1,146	1,143	397,775	485,875	505,180
S. C.	13	16	20	680	740	700	8,607	11,840	14,000
Ga.	475	650	670	665	525	750	317,802	341,250	502,500
Fla.	60	85	94	578	440	625	35,296	37,400	58,750
Ala.	231	270	294	648	475	750	152,378	128,250	220,500
Miss.	27	30	32	530	450	450	14,327	13,500	14,400
Total (S. E. area)	806	1,051	1,110	649	506	730	528,410	532,240	810,150
Ark.	19	20	25	498	510	520	9,300	10,200	13,000
La.	12	13	13	496	470	475	5,756	6,110	6,175
Okla.	36	39	47	470	400	600	16,554	15,600	28,200
Tex.	169	312	318	464	415	500	77,449	129,480	159,000
Total (S. W. area)	235	384	403	468	420	512	109,058	161,390	206,375
U. S.	1,427	1,859	1,955	721.4	634.5	778.4	1,035,243	1,179,505	1,521,705

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

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B E A N S (Dry Edible) 1/						
STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated:		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Me.	856	910	830	70	100	83
Vt.	605	600	640	19	18	19
N. Y.	755	810	720	1,062	1,134	1,087
Mich.	725	1,000	800	3,974	4,520	4,160
Wis.	388	450	430	21	9	9
Minn.	312	450	375	16	9	8
Nebr.	713	1,100	1,000	104	154	190
Kans.	3/ 362	--	275	29	--	3
Mont.	1,091	1,380	1,325	274	207	225
Idaho	1,282	1,410	1,420	1,522	1,551	1,846
Wyo.	1,052	1,000	1,100	403	460	550
Colo.	336	500	423	1,118	1,360	1,324
N.Mex.	343	280	230	542	409	373
Ariz.	488	230	550	41	23	60
Oreg.	616	900	800	12	18	16
Calif.	1,187	1,213	1,312	3,879	3,990	4,696
U. S.	759.0	898.5	836.6	13,086	13,962	14,649

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

3/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO						
STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated:		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Mass.	1,420	1,571	1,519	8,515	9,899	9,263
Conn.	1,358	1,443	1,341	23,108	25,116	23,335
N. Y.	1,235	1,350	1,300	1,120	2,025	2,080
Pa.	1,226	1,322	1,203	36,004	35,967	33,690
Ohio	902	947	877	32,924	30,295	26,850
Ind.	799	899	826	10,498	11,868	9,417
Wis.	1,319	1,408	1,354	30,559	31,406	33,184
Minn.	1,125	1,200	1,150	1,036	840	920
Mo.	892	925	980	5,382	6,290	5,684
Kans.	1/ 832	850	900	1/ 277	510	450
Md.	716	780	700	26,096	29,796	26,460
Va.	716	836	811	97,395	143,847	94,035
W.Va.	676	760	775	3,262	2,736	2,635
N. C.	781	939	845	496,101	811,675	430,823
S. C.	817	925	860	81,068	133,200	73,960
Ga.	846	761	976	67,464	95,986	72,321
Fla.	865	720	927	9,504	23,760	16,690
Ky.	782	891	849	320,407	343,100	294,476
Tenn.	843	917	892	109,895	109,928	105,404
Ala.	--	683	820	--	410	410
U. S.	815.6	917.7	878.1	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,262,087

1/ Short-time average.

Class and Type	YIELD PER ACRE				PRODUCTION			
	Type	Average	Indicated	Average	1939 Thousand Pounds	1940	Indicated	
	No.	1929-38	1939	1929-38				
FLUE-CURED:								
Virginia	11	674	800	775	64,836	107,200	60,450	
North Carolina	11	737	860	780	180,742	287,240	159,120	
Total old belt	11	719	843	779	245,578	394,440	219,570	
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	799	990	890	259,278	422,730	216,270	
North Carolina	13	862	990	875	50,295	93,060	48,125	
South Carolina	13	817	925	860	81,068	133,200	73,960	
Total South Carolina belt	13	834	951	866	131,363	226,260	122,085	
Georgia	14	844	760	975	66,542	95,000	71,175	
Florida	14	790	700	900	6,675	20,650	12,600	
Alabama	14	---	600	800	---	240	240	
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	838	748	962	73,258	115,890	84,015	
Total Flue-cured	11-14	780	900	852	709,466	1,159,320	641,940	
FIRE-CURED:								
Virginia	21	750	910	825	20,426	20,930	19,552	
Kentucky	22	778	800	825	29,172	14,400	15,262	
Tennessee	22	826	865	840	43,948	38,060	38,640	
Total Clarksville and Hopkinsville	22	808	846	836	78,120	52,460	53,902	
Kentucky	23	770	830	825	24,876	17,098	17,820	
Tennessee	23	816	840	820	6,496	4,452	4,592	
Total Paducah	23	779	832	824	31,372	21,550	22,412	
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	808	830	800	4,553	664	664	
Total fire-cured	21-24	793	856	831	134,470	95,604	96,530	
AIR-CURED (light):								
Ohio	31	817	890	850	12,636	13,795	11,730	
Indiana	31	791	900	825	8,968	11,430	8,992	
Missouri	31	892	925	980	5,382	6,290	5,684	
Kansas	31	1/832	850	900	1/277	510	450	
Virginia	31	1,022	1,060	1,050	9,410	12,402	10,815	
West Virginia	31	676	760	775	3,262	2,736	2,635	
North Carolina	31	828	950	925	5,797	8,645	7,308	
Kentucky	31	775	900	850	225,154	274,500	225,250	
Tennessee	31	861	960	940	51,884	64,320	59,220	
Alabama	31	---	850	850	---	170	170	
Total Burley	31	798	913	873	322,711	394,798	332,254	
Southern Maryland	32	716	780	700	26,096	29,796	26,460	
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	792	903	857	348,808	424,594	358,714	
AIR-CURED (dark):								
Indiana	35	836	875	850	1,446	438	425	
Kentucky	35	816	925	875	15,796	18,500	17,850	
Tennessee	35	798	860	820	2,567	3,096	2,952	
Total One-Sucker	35	816	914	866	19,809	22,034	21,227	
Green River (Ky.)	36	828	875	860	20,856	17,938	17,630	
Virginia sun-cured	37	736	975	825	2,724	3,315	3,218	
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	818	902	860	43,389	43,287	42,075	
mbp								

Class and Type	Type No.	YIELD PER ACRE		Indicated 1940	Average 1929-38	PRODUCTION	
		1939	Pounds			1939	Thousand Pounds
CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,225	1,320	1,200	35,645	35,508	33,240
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	959	1,000	900	19,827	16,500	15,120
Georgia	45	1,016	960	1,150	407	384	460
Florida	45	1,042	960	1,150	593	960	1,150
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	1,027	960	1,150	1,000	1,344	1,610
Total cigar filler	41-45	1,116	1,191	1,039	56,556	53,352	49,970
CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,549	1,620	1,575	353	162	158
Connecticut	51	1,536	1,620	1,500	12,950	12,636	12,450
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	1,536	1,620	1,501	13,303	12,798	12,608
Massachusetts	52	1,522	1,690	1,600	7,045	8,281	8,160
Connecticut	52	1,509	1,660	1,550	5,066	5,312	5,425
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,518	1,678	1,580	12,111	13,593	13,585
New York	53	1,235	1,350	1,300	1,120	2,025	2,080
Pennsylvania	53	1,346	1,530	1,500	359	459	450
Total New York & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,263	1,380	1,332	1,479	2,484	2,530
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,336	1,400	1,350	18,910	18,200	18,360
Wisconsin	55	1,296	1,420	1,360	11,648	13,206	14,824
Minnesota	55	1,125	1,200	1,150	1,036	840	920
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,286	1,405	1,346	12,685	14,046	15,920
Total cigar binder	51-55	1,405	1,496	1,421	58,438	61,121	62,827
CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,004	1,120	1,050	1,117	1,456	945
Connecticut	61	982	1,120	975	5,061	7,168	5,460
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	986	1,120	985	6,173	8,624	6,405
Georgia	62	1,043	860	980	515	602	686
Florida	62	1,009	860	980	2,236	2,150	2,940
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	1,014	860	980	2,751	2,752	3,626
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	997	1,044	983	8,960	11,376	10,031
Total cigar types	41-62	1,216	1,304	1,225	124,004	125,849	122,828
UNITED STATES		815.6	917.7	878.1	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,262,087

1/ Short-time average.

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POTATOES 1/							
GROUP AND STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION			
	Average			Average			Indicated
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:							
	Bushels			Thousand Bushels			
Maine	269	225	255	45,137	38,250	45,135	
New York	123	127	126	28,811	26,797	27,090	
Pennsylvania	119	120	120	24,927	22,440	22,920	
3 Eastern	161.7	154.0	163.2	98,875	87,487	95,145	
Michigan	92	97	100	25,778	24,250	25,000	
Wisconsin	86	88	85	22,208	17,336	16,745	
Minnesota	75	85	85	23,630	20,315	21,165	
North Dakota	70	85	85	9,127	14,025	15,045	
South Dakota	53	80	62	2,480	2,400	1,984	
5 Central	81.1	88.9	88.3	83,222	78,326	79,939	
Nebraska	78	120	80	7,997	9,720	6,560	
Montana	90	90	95	1,808	1,530	1,615	
Idaho	220	230	240	24,232	28,520	29,760	
Wyoming	83	80	80	2,201	1,600	1,520	
Colorado	144	160	123	14,178	14,400	10,332	
Utah	154	160	150	2,023	2,016	1,950	
Nevada	144	140	155	384	280	356	
Washington	169	175	165	8,368	7,350	6,930	
Oregon	146	160	160	6,378	7,200	7,360	
California 2/	233	284	275	6,813	11,559	11,412	
10 Western	150.1	177.5	165.2	74,384	84,175	77,725	
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	120.3	130.0	129.1	256,482	249,988	252,879	
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:							
New Hampshire	155	150	135	1,463	1,395	1,310	
Vermont	136	130	125	2,264	1,950	1,925	
Massachusetts	135	155	130	2,056	2,635	2,431	
Rhode Island	171	190	160	582	779	720	
Connecticut	156	185	150	2,457	3,238	2,865	
5 New England	146.1	158.9	137.3	8,822	9,997	9,251	
West Virginia	80	95	100	2,925	3,040	3,200	
Ohio	97	105	98	12,429	12,600	11,858	
Indiana	86	95	85	5,251	4,560	4,335	
Illinois	75	93	80	3,499	3,441	3,040	
Iowa	77	100	85	5,759	5,600	4,760	
5 Central	86.1	99.8	91.3	29,862	29,241	27,193	
New Mexico	72	80	80	405	480	480	
Arizona	82	100	105	201	220	252	
2 Southwestern	75.2	85.4	87.1	607	700	732	
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	94.6	109.7	99.5	39,291	39,938	37,176	
30 LATE STATES	116.1	126.7	124.3	295,772	289,926	290,055	
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:							
New Jersey	167	136	170	8,004	7,480	9,860	
Delaware	87	80	95	457	320	408	
Maryland	102	95	107	3,098	2,375	2,782	
Virginia	118	87	134	11,507	6,786	10,452	
Kentucky	76	84	90	3,688	3,864	4,230	
Missouri	76	88	95	4,280	4,664	4,940	
Kansas	79	76	96	2,937	2,128	2,688	
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	106.0	95.6	120.6	33,972	27,617	35,360	
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	115.0	123.3	123.9	329,744	317,543	325,415	

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POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP and STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
EARLY POTATO STATES:	Bushels			Thousand Bushels		
North Carolina	100	100	108	7,976	8,200	8,748
South Carolina	117	111	114	2,424	3,108	3,192
Georgia	65	77	80	1,046	1,386	1,520
Florida	111	120	153	3,044	3,480	4,284
Tennessee	69	71	75	2,883	2,911	3,225
Alabama	84	108	87	2,860	4,860	4,176
Mississippi	71	71	63	1,063	1,420	1,260
Arkansas	74	77	94	3,008	3,003	3,854
Louisiana	62	54	58	2,454	2,106	2,146
Oklahoma	71	68	74	2,668	2,244	2,442
Texas	65	62	66	3,343	2,666	3,102
California 3/	230	333	300	4,436	11,089	10,950
TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES	87.9	103.2	106.0	37,205	46,473	48,899
TOTAL UNITED STATES	111.5	120.3	121.2	366,949	364,016	374,314

- 1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.
- 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.
- 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

STATE	SWEET POTATOES					
New Jersey	138	155	140	2,069	2,325	2,100
Indiana	104	105	115	426	315	345
Illinois	86	88	85	527	528	595
Iowa	86	90	85	245	270	255
Missouri	79	85	85	906	1,105	1,020
Kansas	92	80	100	424	240	300
Delaware	124	135	130	826	675	650
Maryland	134	160	135	1,090	1,440	1,350
Virginia	112	129	125	4,156	4,128	3,875
North Carolina	96	112	95	8,163	8,624	6,935
South Carolina	86	102	80	5,220	6,834	5,280
Georgia	73	76	70	8,412	8,892	6,930
Florida	69	60	65	1,468	1,140	1,235
Kentucky	84	82	90	1,835	1,968	2,160
Tennessee	91	79	96	5,198	3,713	4,800
Alabama	82	80	70	7,560	8,800	6,300
Mississippi	91	74	75	7,223	6,142	5,775
Arkansas	75	67	75	2,935	2,680	2,625
Louisiana	70	73	68	6,686	6,935	6,120
Oklahoma	65	45	75	1,213	945	1,425
Texas	72	60	77	4,690	3,780	4,158
California	105	120	120	1,164	1,200	1,440
UNITED STATES	84.6	84.3	82.4	72,436	72,679	65,673

BROOMCORN

STATE	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	Average:		cated	Average:		cated	
	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940	1929-38:	1939	1940
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Tons		
Illinois	38	29	32	492	520	480	9,240	7,500	7,700
Kansas	36	15	26	194	200	250	3,680	1,500	3,200
Oklahoma	138	73	88	235	240	300	15,960	8,800	13,200
Texas	24	21	26	296	210	285	3,560	2,200	3,700
Colorado	51	38	49	189	200	250	5,000	3,800	6,100
New Mexico	46	47	54	232	275	220	5,380	6,500	5,900
UNITED STATES	332	223	275	258.9	271.5	290.2	42,910	30,300	39,800

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

STATE	Condition August 1			Production		
	Average	1939	1940	Average	1939	Indicated
	1934-38			1934-38		1940
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	42	61	67	567	1,068	870
N. H.	46	63	57	674	1,214	870
Vt.	49	88	54	404	780	437
Mass.	52	65	60	2,216	2,829	2,342
R. I.	48	54	67	282	275	340
Conn.	55	60	59	1,281	1,365	1,248
N. Y.	50	70	49	15,723	24,650	13,992
N. J.	62	65	64	3,650	4,252	3,563
Pa.	56	65	61	8,981	10,998	9,800
Ohio	44	71	52	4,698	8,756	5,771
Ind.	47	70	41	1,464	2,075	1,100
Ill.	43	57	32	2,787	4,107	2,178
Mich.	57	77	52	7,134	10,501	6,786
Wis.	61	76	67	595	684	643
Minn.	55	71	61	230	344	259
Iowa	51	61	76	311	374	454
Mo.	39	60	38	1,409	2,104	1,281
Nebr.	50	66	60	241	318	299
Kans.	42	70	54	714	1,074	954
Del.	63	74	73	1,596	1,686	1,771
Md.	50	59	62	1,922	2,362	2,232
Va.	48	50	54	10,279	10,800	10,150
W. Va.	52	55	52	4,622	5,670	4,309
N. C.	50	49	51	935	1,120	945
Ga.	51	65	61	444	437	462
Ky.	41	48	38	287	426	277
Tenn.	41	51	28	225	228	138
Ark.	42	45	46	795	648	704
Mont.	57	54	62	333	386	344
Idaho	69	71	67	3,635	2,574	2,070
Colo.	58	47	65	1,517	1,058	1,540
N. Mex.	50	53	73	679	603	770
Utah	70	74	81	356	395	372
Wash.	73	72	76	29,411	26,000	28,046
Oreg.	74	74	77	3,462	2,900	3,120
Calif.	69	74	57	7,897	8,024	6,384
36 States	57	66	58	121,755	143,085	116,721

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple counties of each State and are not comparable with former "commercial" estimates which represented sales for fresh consumption only in the entire State.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

STATE	PRODUCTION				
	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	Thousand bushels				
Me.	434	662	403	775	562
N. H.	440	914	412	1,050	555
Vt.	264	560	152	737	308
Mass.	1,689	2,665	1,944	2,653	2,131
R. I.	188	435	242	286	259
Conn.	750	1,372	1,198	1,670	1,415
N. Y.	12,819	17,700	11,520	21,528	15,048
N. J.	2,239	4,575	3,027	4,876	3,531
Pa.	7,623	10,397	6,938	11,567	8,378
Ohio	3,262	6,336	2,676	8,531	2,684
Ind.	943	2,032	642	2,568	1,135
Ill.	2,270	4,440	1,382	4,395	1,447
Mich.	6,011	7,950	6,432	10,026	5,251
Wis.	492	824	426	800	432
Minn.	87	390	156	288	229
Iowa	245	423	161	366	358
Mo.	916	2,318	488	2,776	549
Nebr.	155	297	110	301	340
Kans.	585	1,131	198	1,141	516
Del.	874	1,537	1,638	2,377	1,554
Md.	1,174	2,346	1,809	2,452	1,830
Va.	7,411	13,295	7,142	14,898	8,648
W. Va.	3,509	5,015	3,910	6,384	4,290
N. C.	772	984	659	1,628	634
Ga.	418	546	233	745	272
Ky.	205	347	112	618	155
Tenn.	268	180	143	430	103
Ark.	1,033	858	177	1,660	198
Mont.	376	409	102	394	334
Idaho	3,082	5,580	2,592	3,960	2,960
Colo.	1,303	1,456	1,900	1,219	1,708
N. Mex.	1,048	476	564	874	432
Utah	298	300	397	398	385
Wash.	30,860	29,565	27,135	29,346	30,150
Oreg.	3,778	3,260	3,550	3,320	3,400
Calif.	5,820	8,928	8,033	9,339	7,364
36 States	103,691	140,503	98,608	156,376	109,595

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple counties of each State and are not comparable with former "commercial" estimates which represented sales for fresh consumption only in the entire State.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	August 9, 1940
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.T.)
August 1, 1940		

PEACHES						
STATE	CONDITION AUGUST 1			PRODUCTION 1/		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand Bushels		
N.H.	52	62	60	18	17	17
Mass.	52	53	56	110	74	72
R. I.	60	65	60	26	12	19
Conn.	56	50	60	164	84	112
N. Y.	57	76	71	1,368	1,722	1,500
N. J.	59	67	79	1,307	1,435	1,512
Pa.	46	68	69	1,666	2,460	2,480
Ohio	35	64	31	788	1,212	492
Ind.	35	51	8	408	378	58
Ill.	42	65	12	1,553	1,800	204
Mich.	51	86	55	1,568	2,760	1,740
Iowa	36	68	48	79	110	78
Mo.	32	45	22	782	1,140	528
Nebr.	34	56	40	41	70	52
Kans.	26	36	39	125	154	132
Del.	56	82	77	299	422	400
Md.	49	70	78	371	427	450
Va.	46	41	54	906	1,025	1,345
W.Va.	31	39	56	284	315	468
N. C.	59	42	42	1,922	1,305	1,176
S. C.	60	68	59	1,141	1,636	1,586
Ga.	55	53	61	5,029	3,800	4,154
Fla.	2/ 59	2/ 41	2/ 85	60	33	66
Ky.	32	31	15	517	562	243
Tenn.	39	54	12	1,209	1,470	360
Ala.	51	62	35	1,335	1,705	840
Miss.	55	70	28	798	1,034	405
Ark.	42	62	47	1,718	2,615	1,880
La.	50	60	67	269	409	436
Okla.	26	38	30	526	615	434
Tex.	42	66	66	1,200	1,972	1,976
Idaho	55	60	78	133	136	193
Colo.	74	77	88	1,159	1,575	1,935
N.Mex.	35	41	59	71	73	98
Ariz.	62	78	61	58	51	45
Utah	59	83	80	439	564	567
Nev.	50	89	80	5	6	5
Wash.	62	68	87	1,079	1,310	1,494
Oreg.	60	86	75	276	391	361
Calif., All	74	86	80	21,914	24,043	23,377
Clingstone 3/	73	86	80	14,343	15,251	15,001
Freestone 4/	75	87	80	7,571	8,792	8,376
U. S.	57	68	61	52,723	60,822	53,290

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. 2/ Production in percentage of a full crop. 3/ Mainly for canning. 4/ Mainly for drying.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
CROP REPORT	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	August 9, 1940
as of	CROP REPORTING BOARD	3:00 P.M. (E.T.)
August 1, 1940		

PEARS

STATE	CONDITION AUGUST 1			PRODUCTION 1/		
	Average			Average		Indicated
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand Bushels		
Me.	52	58	56	12	13	12
N. H.	59	55	70	14	11	15
Vt.	51	58	38	8	7	6
Mass.	60	49	57	72	53	54
R. I.	64	75	69	10	8	8
Conn.	62	58	63	48	43	47
N. Y.	49	56	55	1,374	1,749	1,722
N. J.	54	56	63	73	52	58
Pa.	52	59	61	630	918	873
Ohio	46	62	50	625	956	768
Ind.	43	63	53	350	527	462
Ill.	42	55	47	545	668	493
Mich.	54	56	54	1,042	1,354	1,333
Iowa	46	70	68	99	139	141
Mo.	36	52	46	347	426	420
Nebr.	41	54	52	41	55	48
Kans.	35	49	58	157	151	196
Del.	52	65	62	15	9	9
Md.	49	47	70	94	81	104
Va.	38	22	49	325	189	399
W. Va.	27	31	48	56	56	88
N. C.	49	39	53	260	230	288
S. C.	57	61	72	100	104	118
Ga.	55	52	73	272	281	403
Fla.	67	39	85	100	69	170
Ky.	33	30	50	195	206	306
Tenn.	36	34	19	226	244	142
Ala.	50	54	42	280	313	238
Miss.	54	53	66	278	348	420
Ark.	44	58	50	152	211	187
La.	55	56	85	115	130	209
Okla.	29	42	27	113	92	68
Tex.	44	60	75	359	406	518
Idaho	65	69	79	60	62	66
Colo.	63	48	85	273	173	255
N. Mex.	46	64	64	42	45	56
Ariz.	67	85	70	12	11	8
Utah	65	76	84	86	104	126
Nev.	64	70	65	4	3	3
Wash., all	74	71	80	4,781	5,779	6,478
Bartlett	--	69	80	3,480	3,700	4,182
Other	--	75	80	1,301	2,079	2,296
Oreg., all	73	79	83	3,159	4,229	4,558
Bartlett	--	77	83	1,346	1,620	1,677
Other	--	80	83	1,814	2,609	2,881
Calif., all	67	71	69	9,530	10,542	9,500
Bartlett	--	72	68	8,417	9,209	8,042
Other	--	67	77	1,112	1,333	1,458
U. S.	60	64	67	26,333	31,047	31,372

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

GRAPES									
STATE	CONDITION AUGUST 1			PRODUCTION 1/					
	Average			Average			Indicated		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	1940		
	Percent			Tons					
Me.	68	74	73	31	30	30			
N. H.	74	67	78	90	110	110			
Vt.	68	87	85	39	50	40			
Mass.	76	77	79	644	700	730			
R. I.	79	76	88	288	230	300			
Conn.	78	76	85	2,083	2,460	2,740			
N. Y.	72	76	72	74,910	75,600	66,700			
N. J.	80	67	81	3,150	3,100	3,800			
Pa.	69	69	80	21,770	23,200	23,300			
Ohio	70	88	82	27,430	42,800	39,400			
Ind.	68	83	73	4,080	4,800	4,300			
Ill.	71	85	73	6,490	8,800	7,500			
Mich.	69	80	79	57,960	58,100	56,900			
Wis.	76	80	82	387	490	480			
Minn.	67	81	78	257	290	270			
Iowa	72	84	84	5,630	5,800	5,600			
Mo.	65	80	67	9,380	12,500	10,300			
Nebr.	61	59	70	2,520	3,000	3,600			
Kans.	57	68	67	3,650	4,100	3,900			
Del.	82	88	82	2,050	2,000	2,000			
Md.	74	77	80	686	750	700			
Va.	71	71	72	2,280	2,600	2,800			
W. Va.	61	72	74	1,298	1,750	2,000			
N. C.	77	78	75	6,224	7,500	7,400			
S. C.	72	76	73	1,485	2,020	1,960			
Ga.	71	68	74	1,411	1,830	1,970			
Fla.	70	67	80	785	670	830			
Ky.	68	73	70	1,855	2,750	2,870			
Tenn.	68	64	50	1,886	2,240	1,780			
Ala.	68	69	52	1,275	1,710	1,300			
Miss.	69	68	54	285	290	220			
Ark.	65	56	64	9,840	8,200	9,600			
La.	65	69	65	54	50	60			
Okla.	57	59	59	3,165	3,200	3,400			
Tex.	63	70	68	2,410	2,800	2,800			
Idaho	82	82	91	539	580	590			
Colo.	69	67	83	512	500	670			
N. Mex.	76	87	89	1,069	1,170	1,240			
Ariz.	79	88	80	1,047	710	740			
Utah	83	70	88	952	840	890			
Nev.	86	91	95	94	110	100			
Wash.	84	92	90	5,030	5,700	6,400			
Oreg.	84	83	90	2,280	1,700	2,300			
Calif., All	75	84	79	1,950,700	2,228,000	2,204,000			
Wine varieties	78	80	81	481,800	569,000	585,000			
Raisin varieties	75	86	78	1,126,500	1,269,000	1,232,000			
Dried 2/	--	--	--	212,560	245,000	--			
Not dried	--	--	--	276,200	289,000	--			
Table varieties	73	81	78	342,400	390,000	387,000			
U. S.	74	83	78	2,220,001	2,525,830	2,488,620			

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes. ces

PLUMS and PRUNES												
CROP	:	CONDITION AUGUST 1			:	PRODUCTION						
and	:	Average	:	:	Average	:	Indicated					
STATE	:	1929-38	:	1939	:	1940	:	1940				
		Percent				Tons						
						Fresh Basis 1/						
PLUMS:												
Mich.		49		63		61		5,390		6,300		5,900
Calif.		69		72		76		61,500		71,000		74,000
PRUNES:												
Idaho		62		77		78		17,960		23,500		18,800
Wash., All		58		83		53		33,050		34,300		19,600
Eastern Wash.		67		77		78		13,350		14,300		14,100
Western Wash.		54		88		29		19,800		20,000		5,500
Oregon, All		55		85		28		113,650		153,800		48,300
Eastern Oreg.		63		66		78		12,880		13,800		15,300
Western Oreg.		55		87		22		100,770		140,000		33,000
										Dry Basis 2/		
Calif.		64		61		65		198,900		185,000		202,000

- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.
- 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

CHERRIES											
All varieties				Sweet varieties				Sour varieties			
Production 1/				Production 1/				Production 1/			
STATE				STATE				STATE			
Percent of a full crop:				Prelim-inary				Prelim-inary			
Average:				Average:				Average:			
1929-38: 1939: 1940				1929-38: 1939: 1940				1929-38: 1939: 1940			
Percent				Tons				Tons			
N.Y.		65	81	62	19,094	27,950	22,130	1,980	1,650	25,970	20,480
Penn.		53	75	69	7,491	12,170	11,520	3,280	3,450	8,890	8,070
Ohio		52	79	63	4,696	8,860	7,180	450	380	8,410	6,800
Mich.		61	70	71	28,310	37,000	38,870	2,730	3,590	34,270	35,280
Wis.		66	58	85	8,534	8,500	12,410	---	---	8,500	12,410
Mont.		66	78	78	503	360	360	60	80	300	280
Idaho		69	63	80	2,698	1,800	2,200	1,370	1,670	430	530
Colo.		52	58	62	3,559	3,920	4,350	150	260	3,770	4,090
Utah		68	43	72	2,922	2,450	4,690	1,380	2,940	1,070	1,750
Wash.		64	77	83	16,850	26,800	29,800	20,000	21,900	6,800	7,900
Oreg.		62	78	75	13,990	21,200	22,000	18,500	19,500	2,700	2,500
Calif.		60	82	32	20,720	36,000	14,100	36,000	14,100	---	---
12 States		61	75	65	129,367	187,010	169,610	85,900	69,520	101,110	100,090

- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

ces

CITRUS FRUITS									
CROP : Condition August 1 1/				CROP : Condition August 1 1/					
and : Average: :				and : Average: :					
STATE : 1929-38: 1939 : 1940 :				STATE : 1929-38: 1939 : 1940 :					
Percent				Percent					
ORANGES:				GRAPEFRUIT:					
California, all	73	77	74	Florida, all	66	74	65		
Valencias	74	76	71	Seedless	--	--	65		
Navels & Misc.	72	78	78	Other	--	--	66		
Florida, all	73	76	64	Texas	61	73	54		
Early & Midseason	--	--	64	Arizona	82	70	68		
Valencias	--	--	64	California	77	80	76		
Tangerines	64	70	69	4 States	66	74	62		
Satsumas	57	65	59	LEMONS:					
Texas	66	78	64	California	73	79	80		
Arizona	79	71	68	LIMES:					
Alabama	--	76	5	Florida	72	74	45		
Mississippi	--	93	2/						
Louisiana	3/ 84	80	60						
7 States	73	77	70						

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. Indicated production for the 1940-41 season will be issued in October.
- 2/ Failure reported.
- 3/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON,

and FLORIDA									
STATE	CONDITION AUGUST 1				PRODUCTION 1/				
and	Average				Average			Indicated	
CROP	1929-38	1939	1940		1929-38	1939	1940		
	Percent				Tons				
CALIFORNIA:									
Apricots	61	82	26		231,000	312,000		102,000	
Figs:									
Dried)	77	72	85		22,260	26,000		--	
Not dried)					8,690	9,300		--	
Olives	57	40	75		24,120	22,000		--	
Almonds	57	75	41		12,270	19,200		10,800	
Walnuts	76	84	70		42,030	55,000		47,000	
OREGON:									
Filberts	2/ 77	90	73		1,025	3,160		2,810	
Walnuts	2/ 70	76	77		2,340	4,400		4,800	
WASHINGTON:									
Apricots	2/ 3/ 68	77	87		6,710	10,700		13,000	
Filberts	2/ 68	86	84	2/	199	590		690	
FLORIDA:									
Avocados	2/ 65	64	35		1,338	2,500		--	
Boxes									
Pineapples	3/ 74	3/ 72	3/ 60		14,250	15,000		--	

- 1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.
- 2/ Short-time average.
- 3/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

PECANS

STATE	All varieties			Production	
	Condition August 1	Average		1939	Indicated
	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent			Thousand Pounds	
Ill.	74	61	173	160	195
Mo.	45	45	896	500	544
N. C.	63	63	902	764	984
S. C.	68	66	1,013	1,265	1,215
Ga.	62	65	6,982	8,700	8,680
Fla.	58	58	1,376	1,550	1,512
Ala.	69	47	2,800	4,035	2,082
Miss.	57	30	4,610	7,018	2,264
Ark.	64	60	3,414	3,543	3,375
La.	52	61	4,410	4,104	4,674
Okla.	39	47	12,382	13,000	16,650
Tex.	39	50	24,470	19,000	31,490
12 States	47	51	63,430	63,639	73,665

STATE	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production			Production		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Thousand Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Ill.	--	2	4	173	158	191
Mo.	16	30	33	880	470	511
N. C.	638	535	748	264	229	236
S. C.	869	1,075	1,069	144	190	146
Ga.	6,453	8,091	8,072	529	609	608
Fla.	1,087	1,271	1,225	289	279	287
Ala.	2,465	3,632	1,874	335	403	208
Miss.	2,357	3,439	1,087	2,253	3,579	1,177
Ark.	304	461	439	3,111	3,082	2,936
La.	1,036	1,108	1,309	3,374	2,996	3,365
Okla.	310	520	666	12,072	12,480	15,984
Tex.	963	1,140	1,889	23,507	17,860	29,601
12 States	16,499	21,304	18,415	46,931	42,335	55,250

1/ Budded, grafted, or top-worked varieties.

H O P S

STATE	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION 1/		
	Average	Indicated		Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Pounds			Thousand Pounds		
Wash.	1,758	1,880	1,980	7,353	9,212	11,880
Oreg.	953	1,000	900	18,295	19,300	17,640
Calif.	1,583	1,598	1,400	8,662	10,868	9,940
U. S.	1,184	1,270	1,207	34,310	39,380	39,460

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 9, 1940.

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, AUGUST 1 1/

State	Av. 1929-1938	1938	1939	1940
			Number	
Maine	46.4	48.5	50.5	50.1
N.H.	44.5	45.0	46.4	45.7
Vt.	45.6	49.5	50.0	51.0
Mass.	45.5	48.9	47.3	46.5
R.I.	41.2	45.0	50.0	50.0
Conn.	44.0	46.3	46.2	47.3
N.ENG.	45.1	47.6	47.7	47.8
N.Y.	46.2	47.5	46.5	49.0
N.J.	40.5	40.5	44.3	44.9
Pa.	43.7	44.8	46.0	45.4
N.ATL. 2/	44.4	45.7	46.3	46.9
Ohio	42.3	44.9	46.0	46.1
Ind.	38.2	44.1	41.8	42.6
Ill.	33.4	38.7	38.2	38.0
Mich.	44.6	46.4	45.4	43.9
Wis.	42.4	46.1	44.8	45.1
E.N.CENT.	39.4	43.4	42.7	42.7
Minn.	37.9	42.9	41.6	42.4
Iowa	34.4	39.4	39.2	37.0
Mo.	34.1	39.0	37.9	41.2
N.Dak.	37.9	41.9	43.4	42.1
S.Dak.	35.1	41.2	41.3	38.9
Nebr.	35.1	42.9	38.4	39.9
Kans.	35.6	42.6	36.5	38.8
W.N.CENT.	35.3	41.0	39.1	39.6
Del.	36.5	40.0	41.2	44.0
Md.	38.7	41.7	40.5	41.7
Va.	35.8	38.6	38.6	40.4
W.Va.	40.5	44.8	42.7	44.6
N.C.	37.0	40.3	37.9	41.0
S.C.	33.0	34.5	36.2	36.2
Ga.	33.3	35.2	35.5	36.3
Fla.	39.0	40.6	40.4	39.9
S.ATL.	36.5	39.3	38.8	40.4
Ky.	33.9	37.5	38.7	39.7
Tenn.	32.4	33.3	33.6	36.1
Ala.	34.5	36.5	37.4	36.2
Miss.	32.1	34.9	33.3	32.0
Ark.	32.7	34.5	34.8	36.7
La.	29.5	33.0	30.7	29.7
Okla.	32.8	38.3	34.9	37.1
Tex.	33.7	37.2	35.2	37.5
S.CENT.	33.0	36.3	35.1	36.6
Mont.	43.4	47.0	45.5	44.7
Idaho	45.9	47.1	45.7	45.2
Wyo.	42.1	48.0	43.9	47.0
Colo.	40.5	43.8	43.3	41.4
N.Mex.	40.1	43.6	41.0	40.0
Ariz.	36.8	36.7	38.2	37.0
Utah	47.4	51.2	45.4	44.1
Nev.	45.2	47.4	47.0	47.0
Wash.	49.8	50.2	49.0	46.9
Oreg.	47.8	47.2	49.6	49.7
Calif.	42.2	40.7	43.1	43.8
WEST	43.9	44.3	44.7	44.4
U.S.	37.6	41.2	40.4	41.0
As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers. 2/ Including New England.gbp				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 9, 1940.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	August 1 (Avg.) 1929-38	August 1 1938	August 1 1939	August 1 1940
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	15.1	16.6	15.8	17.2
N.H.	15.4	15.0	15.8	17.0
Vt.	14.5	14.6	14.5	17.1
Mass.	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.8
Conn.	17.6	18.5	18.9	18.5
N.Y.	17.4	17.7	16.6	18.4
N.J.	18.7	19.3	18.9	19.7
Pa.	17.1	18.4	17.3	18.0
N. Atl.	17.01	17.75	17.00	18.26
Ohio	16.2	17.8	17.6	16.7
Ind.	15.0	17.0	16.7	15.4
Ill.	14.5	16.1	16.2	15.5
Mich.	17.4	18.5	19.0	19.2
Wis.	17.2	18.7	17.7	18.1
E.N.Cent.	16.30	17.82	17.40	17.13
Minn.	15.1	16.9	15.9	15.3
Iowa	14.3	15.6	15.8	14.6
Mo.	10.9	12.2	12.1	12.3
N. Dak.	14.6	16.6	15.0	15.8
S. Dak.	12.5	12.6	13.0	12.9
Nebr.	13.9	14.6	14.9	14.3
Kans.	13.0	14.2	13.8	12.8
W.N.Cent.	13.59	14.83	14.48	14.13
Md.	15.0	15.4	16.9	16.0
Va.	13.1	14.4	13.3	13.8
W.Va.	13.7	14.9	15.2	13.8
N.C.	12.7	13.2	13.9	13.7
S.C.	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.8
Ga.	9.3	10.1	10.7	10.3
S. Atl.	11.85	12.89	13.23	12.78
Ky.	13.0	14.8	14.5	13.6
Tenn.	11.8	13.4	12.7	11.9
Miss.	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.8
Ark.	9.6	10.3	10.0	9.7
Okla.	11.0	13.1	12.6	12.4
Tex.	9.2	10.9	10.4	10.1
S. Cent.	10.27	11.24	11.09	10.63
Mont.	15.3	18.7	18.7	18.2
Idaho	18.9	19.2	20.3	20.2
Wyo.	15.0	15.7	15.5	16.4
Colo.	14.8	17.3	15.7	16.4
Wash.	19.6	20.0	21.0	19.1
Oreg.	17.8	18.4	18.1	18.4
Calif.	18.3	19.4	19.0	20.0
West	16.76	18.19	18.40	18.30
U.S.	14.19	15.40	15.10	14.98

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Alabama and Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

gbp